MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 MAY 1982

Further on Ben Yahia Air Crash

Iraq firmly denied Iranian claims that Iraqi fighters shot down the plane carrying Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia, according to an Iraqi statement cited by Amman television. The statement accused Iran of shooting down Ben Yahia's plane in order to put an end to Algerian efforts to mediate the Iran-Iraq war. Iraqi President Saddam Husayn sent a cable of condolences to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, Baghdad radio reported. Baghdad radio and INA reported the crash without comment.

An Iranian Foreign Ministry statement carried by Tehran radio said that according to information received at Tabriz Airport, two Iraqi planes chased Ben Yahia's plane in Turkish airspace near the Iranian border. The Tabriz control tower instructed the plane to divert its route toward Ankara but at this point lost contact with the plane. A Lufthansa plane was likewise attacked by Iraqi planes in the same region but managed to change course in time, the statement asserted. Iranian fighters then arrived on the scene, forcing the Iraqi planes to flee. The Iranian statement accused Iraq of launching this "savage and mad attack" as a reprisal for its defeats on the southern fronts. Promising Algeria that Iran will avenge the blood of Ben Yahia and the other Algerians who died in the crash, the statement called on Turkey to condemn such acts and to provide security for civilian aircraft flying in its airspace to Iran.

According to APS, the Algerian president decided to set up a commission of inquiry into the causes and circumstances of the crash.

A Damascus television commentary accused the Iraqi president of assassinating Ben Yahia and said Husayn would kill anyone who tried to mediate a halt to the Iran-Iraq war.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iranian forces to the west of the Karun River have almost completely collapsed and thousands of Iranians are surrendering to Iraqi forces, INA reported citing an Iraqi military commander. Earlier, an Iraqi military communique carried by INA reported that Iraqi planes and helicopters had raided Iranian positions to the west of the Karun River and had inflicted heavy casualties and equipment losses. The communique added that one Iranian plane was shot down over the Bostan sector. Iranian losses from 30 April-4 May amounted to 21,788 killed, while Iraqi losses were set at 621 during this period, the communique claimed.

Two Iraqi planes were shot down in the southern sector of Abadan, according to an armed forces communique carried by Tehran radio. Iranian planes bombed Iraqi troop concentrations in Fakkeh while fighting continued on the western fronts, the communique reported. Iraqi fortification around Khorramshahr were heavily bombarded by Iranian planes, Tehran radio said. According to another radio report, 300 Iraqis from the 12th Brigade were killed during Iranian operations near the Hoseyniyeh station axis.

Iran

The Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA' reported that Ayatollah Kazem Shari'atmadari and former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh will be executed on 17 May, according to WAKH.

Israel

Knesset Approval for Begin Proposal -- The Knesset approved by a vote of 58 to 54 Prime Minister Menahem Begin's announcement that no more settlements will be evacuated, Jerusalem radio reported.

Security Situation -- In the Gaza Strip IDF soldiers killed a Khan Yun's schoolgirl and wounded another when they fired shots to disperse a girl student demonstration, Jerusalem radio reported.

Arms for Argentina -- Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told the weekly YOMAN HASHAVU'A that Israel will not sign any new arms sales agreements with Argentina. Jerusalem radio reported. However, Israel will honor all outstanding agreements with the Argentines, he said.

Egypt

Resumption of Iraqi Flights -- Iraq is to resume flights to Cairo starting 10 May, MENA reported citing AL-AHRAM.

Stand on Annexation, Autonomy -- A Foreign Ministry source reaffirmed Egypt's view that the forcible annexation of land is "impermissible" and that the establishment of settlements in occupied territory is "illegal and contrary to international law," MENA reported.

Lebanon

Following the discovery of the bodies of two members of the Nasirite Al-Murabitun organization who had been kidnapped on 2 May, clashes broke out in western Beirut between the Al-Murabitun and other factions, according to Voice of Lebanon radio reports.

Syria

Information Minister Interview -- Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said in an interview with AL-MAWQIF AL-'ARABI reported by Damascus radio that the closure of the Syrian-Iraqi border is a temporary measure designed to protect Syrian citizens from booby-trapped cars sent by the Iraqi regime. He also revealed that contacts are currently underway to hold a Steadfastness and Confrontation Front summit conference.

Assassination of Soviet Expert -- In a report on recent clashes between security forces and the Muslim Brotherhood in northern Syria, Voice of Lebanon said a Soviet expert and a prominent Ba'th Party official had been assassinated.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PLO MAGAZINE VIEWS EFFECTS OF SINAI WITHDRAWAL

JN041733 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT 4 May 82

[From the press review]

[Text] This week's official PLO magazine FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH featured an article surveying the effects of the withdrawal from Sinai on Lebanon. The article bases its argument on such declarations as that of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin on April the 26th, threatening to finish off the PLO should the Palestinians launch rocket attacks on what he termed Israeli civil population. These intents have been confirmed by statement from both Washington and Moscow.

The U.S. capital notes that Tel Aviv may invade southern Lebanon and stay there until a Camp David-style agreement is signed between Israel and the Lebanese authorities. Sources from the Soviet capital warn that the Camp David agreements as a concept are likely to be applied on any Arab state in including Lebanon. Nothwithstanding this eventuality, FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH goes on to consider the view that the south will be quiet after the Israeli withdrawal. The article goes on to say that both circles proffering peace on all fronts explain that Washington and Tel Aviv as well as some Arab states are waiting for the ramifications of the postwithdrawal on the Arab-Egyptian level as well as on the Egyptian-Israeli level to crystallize and show new developments. The first of these expected developments is for some Arab states to openly announce the restoration of their relations with Egypt without having to refer to the Arab League or to an Arab summit.

FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH notes that signs of this development have already appeared. For instance, Jordan, Morocco and Saudi Arabia have in one way or another already hinted at the necessity of expecting Egypt back into Arab ranks. However, these circles believe that this reintegration may be a slow process and could take various guises, one of which could be the so-called Jordanian option. FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH considers the possibility that Washington and Tel Aviv may allow developments on the Arab front to evolve naturally, and that consequently this process might not be disturbed by any Israeli aggression against Lebanon or Syria, for that matter.

FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH goes on from here to note that while some Arab states are working at restoring relations with Egypt, other Arab parties do not think that matters can be settled that easily. Two Arab camps are likely to emerge, one calling for the immediate reintegration of Egypt into Arab ranks, the other calling for the return of Egypt to Arab ranks only after it liberates itself from the Camp David inheritance, and the heavy shackles imposed on its sovereignty by the peace agreement with Israel and the American presence in Sinai and Egypt. This may in turn lead Washington and Tel Aviv to intervene and strike against Lebanon and Syria in order to push developments in the direction they desire.

FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH's conclusion is that Israel and Washington will intervene fast since they do not need time to formulate their already completed plans for the postwithdrawal stage, particularly in view of Israel's postwithdrawal slogan of no more concessions. Israel as it has (?been shown) does have long-term schemes which it carries out in stages. It is therefore unlikely to revert to a framework of testing the choice in the postwithdrawal era. This means that Tel Aviv will continue with its plans without delay, a case in point being its shelling of the Lebanese coast south of Beirut on April the 21st. This will define, according to FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH, that Israel has opened up the Lebanon-PLO postwithdrawal file. The explosion is on its way but the question we are considering today is: What will the extent of the aggression on Lebanon be? Will it include Syria as well? And what will ensue?

GULF AFFAIRS

REGIONAL OFFICIALS TO MEDIATE BETWEEN PDRY, OMAN

LD040158 Kuwait Kuna in Arabic 0959 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 4 May (KUNA) -- Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti Deputy prime minister, foreign minister and minister of information, left for Riyadh today at the start of a mediation tour of South Yemen and the Sultanate of Oman to mend the break in relations between them.

Shaykh Sabah, accompanied by Rashid 'Abdallah an-Nu'aymi UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, is to leave Riyadh for Aden and then go on to Muscat to continue the mediation efforts they are carrying out on behalf of the GCC.

An-Nu'aymi left for Riyadh today together with UAE President Shaykh ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, who will be paying an official visit to Saudi Arabia.

KUWAIT

AL-WATAN CLAIMS NEW EGYPTIAN CABINET IMMINENT

PM050929 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 1 May 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "New Egyptian Cabinet Within Days"]

[Text] AL-WATAN has learned a new Egyptian Cabinet will be announced within days and that it will include Labor Party leader Ibrahim Shukri and Liberal Party leader Mustafa Kamil Murad. The third opposition party, the Progressive Unionist Grouping Party, has declined to participate in the new Cabinet, which President Mubarak wanted to unite all political trends.

SAUDI ARABIA

BANGLADESH LEADER ERSHAD HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD041322 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1050 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Jidda, 4 May (SPA) -- General Mohammed Hussain Ershad, chief martial law administrator and head of the Bangladesh Government, has declared his talks with His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and other kingdom officials were marked by total frankness. At a news conference he held at the hospitality palace in Jidda this morning, he said he was profoundly touched by the genuine warm welcome he received from his majesty the king. He said: I was surprised by his majesty's full and broad knowledge of Islamic issues and affairs. He added: In view of the appreciation and respect the people of Bangladesh have for his majesty the king and the people of the kingdom, my first visit abroad had to be to the kingdom.

He described his country's relations with Arab countries [words indistinct]. He said Bangladesh supports Arab rights in Palestine and will work to improve these relations. He said his country's relations with the kingdom are excellent and that Bangladesh pays a great deal of attention to them. He praised the kingdom's role in supporting Islamic issues.

Joint Communique Issued

LD042230 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 May 82

[Joint communique on the visit of Gen Mohammed Hossain Ershad, head of the government of Bangladesh, to Saudi Arabia and his talks with King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz]

[Text] At the invitation of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Gen Mohammed Hossain Ershad, chief martial law administrator and head of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, paid an official visit to the kingdom 2-4 May 1982.

His Excellency Gen Mohammed Hossain Ershad and His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz held talks marked by a spirit of cordiality and understanding. Taking part in these talks on the Saudi side were: His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; His Excellency Prof Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy; His Excellency Prof Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, minister of state and accompanying minister; His Excellency Prof Fu'ad 'Abd al-Hamid al-'Khatib, ambassador of the kingdom to Bangladesh.

Taking part in these talks on the Bangladesh side were: His Excellency Mr (Aminul Rahman Shams al-Dhuha), adviser in charge of the Information Ministry; His Excellency Mr Hamayun ar-Rashid Chowdhury, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry; His Excellency Mr Mohammad Mushin, ambassador of Bangladesh to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; and His Excellency Brigadier Amin.

During the talks there was an exchange of views on issues of common interest, including bilateral relations between the two countries, the international situation, and especially the situation in the Middle East, the situation in Afghanistan and also Islamic solidarity, out of their belief that Islam is the force guiding their respective policies to achieve the objectives and principles of the two countries.

The two leaders expressed their concern over the war being waged between the two fraternal states of Iraq and Iran and repeated their call to them to end the war between them rapidly. They invited the two Islamic fraternal states to respond positively to the attempts made by the Islamic peace commission to find a peaceful and honorable solution to their conflict.

The two sides reviewed the situation in the Middle East and agreed on the need to achieve a just and comprehensive peace based on Israeli withdrawal from all Arab lands occupied since 1967, including holy Jerusalem; the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their own independent state; and the recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

In this respect, the two sides denounced Israel's annexation of Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan Heights as a violation of international laws and norms and UN resolutions. They called on the international community to strive to take the necessary measures likely to lead to Israel's abandoning its aggressive illegal measures. The two leaders expressed profound concern and denunciation of the acts of repression and aggression that Israel has begun to commit against the inhabitants of the West Bank of occupied Jerusalem. His Excellency Gen Mohammed Hossain Ershad voiced his complete support for the Arab plan announced by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as an efficient basis for a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. His Excellency Gen Mohammed Hossain Ershad also expressed his sincere wishes for the continued success of the GCC to achieve stability and prosperity for the peoples of the region.

The two sides stressed the security of the Gulf is the responsibility of its states alone, without any interference from any other quarter.

The two sides denounced the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. They called for the rapid withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghan territory, for an occasion to be given the Afghan people to exercise self-determination and to freely choose their own government, and for the adequate condition to be prepared for the return of the Afghan refugees to their homes. They called on all states to respect the sovereignty and stability of Afghanistan.

The two sides also studied ways and means of further strengthening Islamic solidarity in order to achieve progress and prosperity for the Islamic nation and cooperation for the good of all mankind. In this respect, His Excellency Gen Mohammed Hossain Ershad lauded the noble efforts of His Majesty King Khalid as chairman of the Islamic summit and the role played by his majesty and his government in the international domain in general and among Third World states in particular, something which has made the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia occupy an outstanding position among the international community.

He showed admiration for the overall progress in the kingdom. His excellency also expressed appreciation and gratitude for the warm hospitality and welcome accorded him and the members of his accompanying delegation during their visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. He extended an invitation to King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to visit Bangladesh. His majesty accepted the invitation with thanks, and its date will be set later.

The Bangladesh president also extended an invitation to His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, and His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, to visit Bangladesh. Their highnesses accepted the invitations whose date will be set later.

Departs 4 May

LD041330 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1055 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Medina, 4 May (SPA) -- General Mohammed Hossain Ershad, chief martial law administrator and head of the Bangladesh Government, concluded his official visit to Saudi Arabia before noon today by visiting Medina. While there, he prayed at the Noble Prophets Mosque.

GCC NATIONAL OIL COMPANY DIRECTORS MEET IN RIYADH

LD041024 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0933 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Riyadh, 4 May (SPA) -- The meetings of the directors of the national oil companies of the six GCC member-states, which began yesterday morning, ended this morning at the headquarters of the GCC General Secretariat.

Dr 'Abdallah al-Quwayz, assistant general secretary of the council for economic affairs, told SPA the directors of the national oil companies adopted a number of recommendations concerning marketing and pricing policies of oil products of the council states. They also adopted a number of recommendations concerning cooperation in the sphere of building and operating refineries, signing contracts with the executing companies, exchanges of expertise, raising the level of training and of the exchange of information.

Dr al-Quwayz mentioned these recommendations will be submitted to the coming meeting of the oil ministers of the council states to be held in the Sultanate of Oman on 2 September.

UAE

AL-FAJR WARNS OF MAJOR ISRAELI ATTACK IN LEBANON

GF010846 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0635 GMT 1 May 82

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 1 May (WAM) -- The newspaper AL-FAJR warns editorially today of a major attack the Israeli enemy is planning to unleash. The newspaper calls on the Arabs to prepare for confronting the enemy on the battlefield, which is more effective than the field of international organizations. The newspaper says the enemy is continuing in its attempts to suppress the popular uprising in the occupied territory, using barbaric and inhumane methods, and is concentrating its forces on the border of southern Lebanon in preparation for a new attack against the Lebanese territories.

The newspaper adds the situation requires the Arab nation to prepare for confronting any new Israeli aggression against Arab soil and to support Lebanon and the PLO in confronting any imminent aggression. The newspaper says Israel uses the most powerful instruments of war in its aggressions. AL-FAJR warns of leaving the people of the south [of Lebanon] and the PLO without any real and effective help in their confrontation with the enemy because this will encourage the enemy authorities to go too far in their plan. The newspaper calls for the need to be aware of what is going on in this arena. It also calls for not leaving the situation as it is.

AL-FAJR concludes by calling for a prompt action and positive steps and demands that Arab action should not be restricted to "a mere reaction to aggression at the international organizations which could be thwarted by another U.S. veto." The newspaper says real action would consist of supporting the Lebanese front, unifying all factions and standing by these factions positively in order to confront any Israeli attack.

OFFICIAL, BELGIAN ENVOY DISCUSS TINDEMANS TOUR

GF031642 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 May (WAKH) -- Muhammad Jasim Samhan, UAE minister plenipotentiary at the Foreign Ministry, met with Jacques Houard, Belgian ambassador to the UAE.

The Belgian ambassador briefed Mr Samhan on the results of the Belgian External Affairs minister's visit to a number of countries in the region to explore their opinions on the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai and on establishing peace and security in the Middle East.

The Belgian ambassador denied the Belgian External Affairs minister has acquainted the officials of the region with a new European initiative on the Middle East. Muhammad Jasim Samhan stressed to the Belgian ambassador the need for the European countries to play an important role in achieving peace in the Middle East. He called on them to take a positive stand on the Palestinian uprising in the occupied Arab territories against the Zionist enemy.

He said to the Belgian ambassador: "We are not satisfied with the European stand on the Palestinian question, particularly with their support for the United States and Israel in voting against the UN General Assembly resolution to condemn Israel for its crime in Jerusalem."

Muhammad Jasim Samhan called on European countries to play a role in ending the Iraq-Iran war.

The Belgian ambassador affirmed he will convey these suggestions to his government, which is chairing the current EEC session, so they may be presented to the EEC countries.

CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR ON OIL GLUT, NEW BILLS

GF041845 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 4 May 82 p 10

[Riyadh Miqdadi dispatch]

[Text] 'Abd al-Malik al-Hummar, UAE central bank governor, has announced new monetary bills will be circulated in the market "as of midsummer."

In a statement to AL-KHALIJ, Al-Hummar said the demand for monetary bills of medium denominations has led to the decision to issue new monetary bills in DH 500 denomination. He ruled out any plan to replace the DH 5 denomination bills with coins, saying the new money will have bills in DH 1,000, DH 500, DH 100, DH 10, and DH 5 denominations in addition to the coins currently in circulation.

On the reasons for changing the currency, Al-Hummar said: After the abolition of the Monetary Council and the establishment of the Central Bank, changing currency bills has become necessary. Besides, changing currency bills is normal, since most of the world's countries reissue their currencies.

Answering the question of whether the UAE has entered the phase of commercial recession, he said: Despite the fact that the Iranian-Iraqi war has affected the commercial exchange (reexportation) in the region, we have not reached a phase of recession. He pointed out a great number of investors have deposited their funds in banks. He said investors cannot freeze their funds in one investment sector, so they transfer these funds from one sector to another according to temporary circumstances.

On the current oil crisis and the possibility of surmounting it, Al-Hummar said: In 1973, the industrial countries sustained an oil shock. Currently the oil countries are suffering a countershock due to the oil surplus in the international market.

He said cooperation of the OPEC countries will contribute to ending the surplus, saying that oil will remain the key source of energy in the coming years. He affirmed the oil countries should orient their domestic expenditure, develop their productive sectors, and find substitute resources for their national revenues.

Answering the question on the possibility of having the national banks of the Gulf region participate in recirculating the surplus of oil revenues, Al-Hummar said: "Some local and Gulf banks have developed. Their activities and experience have increased to the extent that entitles them to participate in managing the Arab funds. We encourage the national banks to assume their responsibility in that field."

On the traits that distinguish investment in Western countries from investment in Arab countries, Al-Hummar said: "Every investment has its own traits. However, the volatile currency exchange rates and interest rates, and the political perils make investment in Arab countries more attractive than in Western countries in the long run. Hence, a balance of investment distribution should be established."

PDRY

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL ARRIVES ON VISIT

EA032304 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Mukalla this morning Comrade Gaston Plissonnier, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee, and his delegation currently on a visit to our country.

During the meeting there was discussion of relations between the two friendly parties, the YSP and the PCF. Comrade Gaston expressed his satisfaction at meeting the secretary general and said his visit to our country will enable him to familiarize himself with the revolutionary experience of Democratic Yemen.

Makes Statement

EA042206 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The French Communist Party [PCF] delegation has praised the steadfastness of Democratic Yemen in the face of the imperialist and reactionary conspiracies aimed at harming our national independence and progressive regime. This was said in a press statement to the ADEN NEWS AGENCY by Comrade Gaston Plissonnier, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PCF Central Committee, before his and his delegation's departure from Aden this morning following a visit to Democratic Yemen lasting several days.

During the visit Comrade Gaston Plissonnier held meetings with YSP officials dealing with bilateral relations between the two friendly parties and methods of consolidating and developing them further. The delegation expressed its great appreciation of the developments being witnessed by Democratic Yemen, especially the growth and consolidation of the YSP's role in all fields. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Brother 'Abu Bakr 'Abd ar-Razzaq Ba Dhib, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, and Brother Ahmad Salih Hajib, our ambassador in France.

The YSP and PCF expressed their great satisfaction with the current tangible developments in their bilateral relations on the basis of common interests in the struggle against imperialism and reactionism and the achievement of social progress and peace. They stressed the current internationalist cooperation between them will contribute to the deepening of friendly relations between the two parties and peoples.

In a press statement issued this morning on the result of the visit paid by the PCF delegation led by Gaston Plissonnier, the two sides expressed their full support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the PLO leadership, the sole representative of the Palestinian people. They condemned the latest Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

GOVERNMENT SAID TRYING TO EASE SYRIA-IRAQ TENSION

PM050935 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 2 May 82 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Gulf bureau report: "South Yemen Joins Gulf Efforts To East Syrian-Iraqi Tension"]

[Excerpts] Informed Gulf sources have told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that South Yemen has joined in the efforts being made by the Gulf states to ease the tension between Syria and Iraq. Last month Syria decided to stop the flow of Iraqi oil across its territory to the ports of Baniyas in Syria and Az-Zahrani in northern Lebanon.

The sources told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that one of the main reasons for the South Yemeni foreign minister's visit to Damascus the day before yesterday was to persuade the Syrians to reverse their decisions to stop the flow of Iraqi oil across Syria, as a prelude to a settlement of all issues in dispute between the two countries. The Syrian decision was the culmination of steadily deteriorating relations between the two countries.

The sources say the Yemeni mediation between Iraq and Syria was at the behest of the GCC, as a part of the general efforts being made by the GCC states to mend inter-Arab relations to enable the Arab nation to face the continuous Israeli challenge.

IRAQI PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES

EA011550 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Summary] An Iraqi National Council parliamentary delegation led by Taha Yasin 'Ali, deputy chairman of the council, arrived in Aden on 30 April for a visit to the PDRY to last several days. During the visit, there will be an exchange of experiences in the parliamentary field and on methods of strengthening and developing parliamentary relations.

YAR

GOVERNMENT TO EXCHANGE AMBASSADORS WITH CUBA

JN031736 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 May 82

[Excerpts] The Foreign Ministry issued a statement today saying the YAR and Cuba have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as of 3 May 1982. The two governments will appoint their ambassadors at the appropriate time.

TROOPS LAUNCH 'MAJOR OFFENSIVE' AGAINST REBELS

NC042019 Paris AFP in English 2004 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] San'a', 4 May (AFP) -- North Yemeni troops launched a major offensive last week against South Yemen-backed National Democratic Front [NDF] rebels on the border zone between the feuding countries, well informed sources reported here today. They said Soviet-made light and heavy weapons were seized during the offensive in which large numbers of left-wing rebels were killed. The NDF positions which were raided served as bases for conducting sabotage operations in North Yemen, the sources added.

(In Beirut, a two-day-old NDF communique which reached the Lebanese capital today reported heavy fighting in central North Yemen. Government troops reinforced positions in the Ta'izz and Abb provinces, and lost eight tanks, heavy artillery and "large numbers of dead and wounded" in desert fighting in the mountains of Al-Mussanah and Kawr al-'Ud, the NDF communique said. It added that some 4,000 people, mostly intellectuals, had been arrested in San'a' and Ta'izz since mid-April.)

FOREIGN MINISTRY RECEIVES REPORT ON TABAH TALKS

NC041730 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1535 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 4 May (MENA) -- The Egyptian Foreign Ministry today received an urgent report from the Egyptian delegation to the discussions on the provisional arrangements in Tabah. The discussions are currently being held in Elat between Egypt and Israel on the level of liaison officers and legal and political experts.

Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Ambassador ash-Shafi'i 'abd al-Hamid presented the report, immediately on its receipt this afternoon, to Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

The discussions opened in Elat yesterday, and they were resumed this morning. They will deal with the temporary arrangements to be followed in Tabah until the difference between the two sides is resolved in accordance with the provisions of the agreement, and the role of the multinational force in Tabah during this period.

MENA has learned the Egyptian and Israeli sides to these discussions will go to Tel Aviv tomorrow to meet with the multinational force commander, Fredrik Bull-Hansen, to agree on arrangements pertaining to the force inside Tabah.

The Egyptian delegation is initially expected to return to Cairo tomorrow, if all points have been tackled by this time.

It has been learned the two sides have agreed to continue their consultations and discussions to agree on the way of settling differences on Tabah in accordance with the five bases stipulated in the agreement the two countries signed on 26 April.

CAIRO REAFFIRMS STAND ON SETTLEMENTS, ANNEXATION

NC041421 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1405 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 4 May (MENA) -- An official source at the Foreign Ministry has stated that while it completely adheres to the Camp David agreements, particularly in relation to full autonomy for the Palestinians, Egypt reemphasizes the impermissibility of the annexation of land by force in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 242, on which the Camp David agreements have been based.

The source said Egypt also reaffirms its stand on the setting up of settlements, which is illegal, unlawful and contrary to international law and the Geneva agreements.

In his statement, the source pointed to the right of every state in the region to live in peace within secure borders.

'ALI ON RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL, AUTONOMY TALKS

NC041707 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1532 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 4 May (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has reaffirmed there is no conflict between Egypt's policy toward relations with Israel and the restoration of Egypt's historical and natural relations with its Arab brothers.

In an interview with Italian television today, 'Ali says Egypt stipulates and accepts no conditions for the return of the Arabs to its side and that this return will not be at the expense of its international commitments and agreements.

The foreign minister adds Egypt is seeking to settle the Palestinian question, which is the essence and core of the Middle East problem, on the basis of establishing a comprehensive and just peace in the area. He refers in this regard to the Camp David agreement, which refers in its first part to the settlement of the Palestinian question and in its second part to the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel.

'Ali says the second part has been implemented and that Egypt is exerting all its efforts to implement the first part pertaining to the Palestinian question.

In the interview, 'Ali says further: We seek to give momentum to the autonomy negotiations to achieve a full autonomy for the Palestinians -- an autonomy which would be tantamount to an interim period during which the Palestinian people would determine their future.

The Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister points out Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai will absolutely not affect Egypt's continued efforts to achieve peace and just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

'Ali reaffirmed Egypt's stand condemning the annexation of the Golan and the Israeli measures against the citizens in the West Bank and Gaza sector. He says Egypt has always stressed the need for Israel to adopt trust-building measures in the West Bank and Gaza sector to give impetus to the autonomy negotiations. He also condemns Israel's continued building of settlements.

BUTRUS GHALI COMMENTS ON ISRAEL, ARAB RELATIONS

AU041600 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 4 May 82 p 3

[Cairo correspondent Peter Gerner interview with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali in Cairo -- date not given]

[Text] DIE PRESSE: Leading Israeli Government politicians have declared the return of the Sinai was the last territorial concession by their country. What, then, is actually left to negotiate?

Ghali: One shold not overrate such statements. What counts are the treaties. According to these treaties, Israel is committed to withdraw its troops from the West Bank and Gaza Strip, or to concentrate them in exactly defined bases, and to permit free elections for a Palestnian self-administration body. That is what we will aim for in the coming months.

Once this self-administration has been established, it will be up to it -- in other words, to the Palestinians themselves -- to negotiate with the Israelis about their future. The peace momentum in the Middle East must, however, be maintained in any event.

DIE PRESSE: How would Egypt react if Israel were to annex these territories, too?

Ghali: I do not share these annexation fears, because I believe the Israeli Government will not violate the Camp David agreements.

DIE PRESSE: Won't peace with Egypt give the Israelis a free hand to smash Palestinian resistance, say, in southern Lebanon?

Ghali: Egypt continues to represent the Arab, the Palestinian cause -- in diplomatic contacts with the United States, the EEC, African countries, or within the framework of the international organizations or the Nonaligned Movement. There we defend the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and Arab countries. We believe our diplomacy helps prevent Israel from encroaching and disregarding agreements, such as the Camp David treaties.

DIE PRESSE: Has Egypt already opened a dialogue with other Arab countries?

Ghali: King Husayn of Jordan and King Hassan II of Morocco sent President Mubarak congratulatory telegrams on the recovery of the Sinai, and he has replied to them. Thus, communication channels at the level of heads of state are open already. Consultations have also been opened at the level of foreign ministers, and we believe Arab solidarity will be restored sooner or later.

DIE PRESSE: Do you expect tension between Egypt and Israel if Cairo restores ties with the PLO and intensifies these relations?

Ghali: It is ultimately in Israel's interest if Egypt mediates between the Arabs and the PLO on the one hand, and the Israelis on the other. We can act as a catalyist and can help shape the future development between Israel and the Arabs as full-fledged partners. The Egyptian demand for a direct dialogue between the PLO and the Israelis on the basis of mutual recognition has been a constant element of our diplomacy since President as-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem. We believe no tension whatever will arise between Israel and Egypt over this question.

DIE PRESSE: President Mubarak has spoken of "broadening the spectrum of alternatives for negotiations" [verhandlungsalternativen]. What do these alternatives look like?

Ghali: We have never claimed to possess a monopoly, a "copyright" for the peaceful resolution of the Middle East conflict. We support any other initiatives -- be it the Saudi Arabian Fahd plan, the initiative of Romanian President Ceausescu, or the proposals of the Europeans. These initiatives must take into consideration everything that has been achieved to date, and they must meet with the approval of those directly involved in the Middle East crisis -- thus primarily also that of the Israelis. In principle we do not obstruct any initiative, regardless of its origin.

DIE PRESSE: President Mubarak has warned against an expansion of the Iranian-Iraqi war to other Gulf states. Would Egypt intervene militarily in such an event?

Ghali: Egypt has signed the joint Arab defense pact that was concluded in 1950 and repeatedly amended since that time. If an Arab country is attacked without provocation and requests Egypt's aid, we are committed to come to its aid. The collective Arab security alliance continues to be valid for us.

DIE PRESSE: Does this apply fully, to the letter, to Iraq as well?

Ghali: If Iraq should ask for Egypt's aid, we would examine this request and make an appropriate decision.

DIE PRESS: As an Arab country, Egypt is living in peace with a state -- Israel -- which only recently was reprimanded by the UN General Assembly for being "not peaceable." Doesn't this strain Cairo's relations with other countries in the region in the long run?

Ghali: We are ready for rapprochement with the Arabs, but not at the expense of our relations with Israel. In Cairo we have the embassies of the Arab countries of Sudan, Oman and Somalia. Why should we not again also have the embassies of other Arab states in our capital? In my opinion, continued good Israeli-Egyptian relations are not an insurmountable obstacle to a reconciliation between Egypt and the majority of the Arabs.

DIE PRESSE: Will Egypt participate in the forthcoming Arab summit conference in Fes, that is, in the continuation of this conference?

Ghali: We have no intention of participating in this or any other Arab summit meeting as long as the headquarters of the Arab League is in Tunis. The transfer of the league's seat to Tunis was illegal. If it wants to return to Cairo -- it will be cordially welcome.

AL-BAZ ADDRESSES FOREIGN PRESS CLUB ON ARAB TIES

NC042153 Cairo MENA in English 2105 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 4 May (MENA) -- The restoration of Egypt's relations with the other Arab countries is a long-term process that begins with unofficial approaches, First Foreign Under-Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz said tonight.

Addressing the foreign press club here, Dr al-Baz said more and more Arab institutions, individuals and others are becoming reconciled to Egypt's policy line.

He added that there can be many initial steps to be taken by nongovernmental organizations, such as student unions, trade unions and the press, as well as economic organizations.

Through these unofficial contacts, the climate would be improved in the relations, so that the resumption of diplomatic ties would come as a coronation of these unofficial approaches.

At this official point, the recognition would come not for the sake of aid but for joint participation on the basis of reciprocal interests, he said.

Dr al-Baz said that the improvement in the climate between Egypt and the other Arab countries would not be at the expense of Egypt's relations with Israel or at the expense of Middle East peace. On the contrary, he said, such improvement would constitute an important consolidation of a just and comprehensive Middle East peace not a separate peace.

"We are ready to play a role between Israel and the Arabs, especially the Palestinians, taking into account the fact that the improvement of relations between Egypt and the other Arab countries would mean more Arab countries accepting the idea of peace and Egypt's role within this framework.

Dr al-Baz said there were no new initiatives in sight about Middle East peace. "Apparently there is a wait and see attitude about whether there will be a unified Arab stand, about the Palestinian autonomy negotiations, about the situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and about the attitude of the big powers," he said.

The Iraq-Iran war, he said, is very serious not only for the two nations but also for the security and stability of the Gulf countries. "The Gulf is highly sensitive area," he said. "It has no adequate defence capability to avert any interference. This is a matter of concern to us. Egypt's security is inseparable from Gulf security. A threat to the Gulf would amount to an indirect threat to Egypt. We are very keen on Gulf security and stability."

He admitted that Egypt was supplying Iraq with some arms and ammunition, but declined to specify the amount. This was prompted by the recent acts against the stability of Bahrain, he added.

Asked whether Egypt would accept the resumption of the autonomy negotiations in Jerusalem, Dr al-Baz said contacts were under way on the date and venue of the talks but no decision has been taken yet. He hoped the negotiations would be resumed at the appropriate place which would help lead to agreement.

Asked about the congratulatory cables sent by some Arab leaders on the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, Dr al-Baz said the messages strengthened the feeling that many Arabs have been reconciled to Egypt's policy.

Asked whether Jordan might join the Palestinian autonomy negotiations in the future, Dr al-Baz said this would depend on whether the forthcoming talks would achieve definite results.

Asked about Egypt's stand in the Falklands crisis, Dr al-Baz said Egypt was friend of both Britain and Argentina and hoped the mediation efforts would work out a peaceful settlement.

NUMAYRI COMMENTS ON POSTWITHDRAWAL SITUATION

NC042236 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2155 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 4 May (MENA) -- Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has stated that with the completion of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai new rules and principles have been established and certain Israeli facts have collapsed, because what has been taken by force can be regained by force and by dialogue as well, as was the case in the liberation of what remained of the Sinai.

In an exclusive interview to be published by AL-AHRAM tomorrow, President Numayri said the road is no longer closed to the Arabs and the Palestinian question if the Arabs adopt the alternatives Egypt adopted -- liberated its land, imposed its sovereignty by war or under the slogan of just peace.

The Sudanese president emphasized that economic problems in Egypt could be resolved if it turns south, where millions of feddans await Egyptian manpower to exploit them instead of being content with the 6 million feddans of agricultural land in Egypt.

President Numayri reiterated his call to the AL-AHRAM strategic studies institute to organize a seminar directed at a new study of Egyptian-Sudanese relations based upon the concepts of Egyptian and Sudanese intellectuals -- a study that would grasp the cultural, geographic and political facts in Sudan.

Regarding internal questions in Sudan, President Numayri said political conditions in Sudan are more than quiet now and that the economic situation, although it does not reach the extent of luxury, meets the needs of the citizens.

On Sudan's political relations, President Numayri said relations with Libya are marked by enmity fed by Al-Qadhdhafi's ambitions, and relations with Ethiopia are based on good neighborliness. He expressed confidence that the Ethiopian people realize their interests are linked with Sudan and not with Al-Qadhdhafi or South Yemen.

President Numayri declared he intends to publish a book about departed President Anwar as-Sadat containing secrets As-Sadat revealed to him alone and left for him to make public at the right time.

OMANI ENVOY, DELEGATION PREPARE FOR SULTAN'S VISIT

NC041509 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1345 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 4 May (MENA) -- 'Abdallah al-Ghazali, Omani ambassador to Egypt, arrived in Cairo today after spending several days in his country. During his visit, the ambassador made preparations for the visit Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id is to pay to Egypt in the next few days.

A 32-member Omani delegation, representing the advance party of the Omani delegation that will accompany Sultan Qabus during his visit to Egypt, has also arrived in Cairo aboard a special plane.

BAHRAINI AMIR'S BROTHER ARRIVES IN CAIRO 4 MAY

NC041501 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 4 May (MENA) -- Shaykh Muhammad ibn Salman al Khalifah, brother of the amir of Bahrain, arrived in Cairo this afternoon for a visit that will last several days.

He was received at the airport by Mustafa Kamal Muhammad, head of the mission looking after Bahraini interests in Cairo, and ('Ali al-Karaksi), counselor at the protocol department in the Foreign Ministry.

IRAQ TO RESUME FLIGHTS TO CAIRO 10 MAY

NC042238 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2200 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 4 May (MENA) -- In Wednesday's edition, AL-AHRAM says it has been decided to resume Iraqi flights to Cairo on 10 May. Iraqi flights were suspended following the Arab boycott of Egypt.

BAGHDAD MEDIA REPORT CRASH OF BEN YAHIA'S PLANE

Radio Report

GF041111 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia died in an air crash on his way to Tehran on an official visit to Iran. It has been learned that members of the delegation accompanying the Algerian foreign minister and the aircraft's crew died in the incident.

INA Report

JN041213 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Algiers, 4 May (INA) -- It was officially announced here today that Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid is deeply saddened by the death of Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia, whose plane crashed last night. It was also reported the Algerian president investigated contacts all night last night to determine the fate of the Algerian plane.

Husayn Cable to Bendjedid

JN041803 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1750 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Leader President Saddam Husayn has sent the following cable of condolences to his brother, President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria:

Brother President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. We have received with pain and regret the news of the sad demise of late Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia and a number of his colleagues. We are further saddened because he was preparing to carry out a noble task in the service of the cause of peace. Please accept my heartfelt condolences. I pray the Almighty to preserve fraternal Algeria from any harm. I also wish to convey my condolences to the family of the deceased and to the families of his colleagues.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, 4 May 1982

Iran Accused

JN041824 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1810 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Iraq today firmly denied Iranian claims that Iraqi fighter planes shot down the Algerian foreign minister's plane. An Iraqi statement said Iran is responsible for shooting down the plane to stop Algerian mediation efforts to end the Iraqi-Iranian war. It is known that so far Iran has used all means to abort all mediation efforts to end the Iraqi-Iranian war.

HAMMADI LEAVES FOR JERUSALEM COMMITTEE MEETINGS

JN050855 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0832 GMT 5 May 82

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 5 May (INA) -- Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi left here for Rabat today to attend the Jerusalem Committee's meetings scheduled to begin there tomorrow.

NONALIGNMENT CONFERENCE OPENS IN BAGHDAD 4 MAY

JN041644 Baghdad INA in English 1625 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 4 May (INA) -- On behalf of President Saddam Husayn, member of the Revolution Command Council (RCC) and deputy prime minister, Tariq 'Aziz inaugurated Tuesday the conference of experts on principles of non-alignment-results and perspectives. The conference will discuss concepts of independence and sovereignty, general principles of friendly relations among states, measures for the establishment of a new international economic order and for cooperation in the field of information and standpoints of the Non-Aligned Movement vis-a-vis peoples struggling for their independence and sovereignty. Some 100 experts on Non-Alignment Movement, intellectuals and leading politicians from all regions of the world will participate in the 3-day conference besides representatives from international organizations.

OFFICIAL INVITATIONS SENT TO NONALIGNED COUNTRIES

JN050844 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 5 May 82

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 5 May (INA) -- As of today, Iraq began sending official invitations to nonaligned countries to attend the seventh nonaligned summit conference slated to be held in Baghdad on 6 September. Three Iraqi presidential envoys left Baghdad today with invitations addressed to 13 nonaligned state leaders. Other Iraqi envoys will follow suit within the next 2 months. Envoys 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, Revolution Command Council member and minister of local government; Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Hashimi, minister of higher education and scientific research, are carrying messages from President Saddam Husayn to the leaders of Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE, Oman, the PDRY, Somalia, Cyprus, Malta, Lebanon, Libya, Tunisia, Mauritania and Sudan.

16,530 IRANIANS KILLED IN 4 DAYS OF FIGHTING

JN031951 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Baghdad, 3 May (INA) -- The Iranian enemy has sustained a shocking defeat and unprecedented massive losses as a result of its abortive adventure. During only 4 days of battles in the southern sector of the battlefield and as a result of the strong blows of the valiant Iraqi forces, known enemy losses amounted to 16,530 dead and 138 tanks, 48 guns of various types, 72 armored personnel carriers, 163 vehicles, 14 helicopters, 4 fighter planes, 17 excavators and 5 boats destroyed. Moreover, a large number of troops were wounded or taken prisoner and huge quantities of weapons, equipment and ammunition were captured.

IRAN'S 92D DIVISION SENDING 'DISTRESS SIGNALS'

JN040920 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Baghdad, 4 May (INA) -- Citing their war correspondents west of the Karun River, the newspapers ATH-THAWRAH and AL-JUMHURIYAH assert Iraqi forces are advancing toward their objectives from various directions. AL-JUMHURIYAH reports Iraqi units from the armored corps were 600 meters away from the enemy's rear positions yesterday, whereas other formations are advancing to join these units. ATH-THAWRAH correspondents reported the distress signals made by the Iranian 92d Division were heard by our advancing units. The correspondents added a severe sandstorm that raged all day yesterday has confused the Iranian units.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO 700

JN041918 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1820 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Baghdad, 4 May (INA) -- Iraqi forces have continued to increase pressure on and to pound the besieged Iranian forces in the Taheri-(Halub) bridge area. These forces are now in a state of panic and confusion. Military Communique No 700 issued by the Armed Forces General Command tonight said today Iraqi fighter planes and helicopters launched successful raids and sorties against enemy positions and concentrations in the Taheri-(Halub) bridge area, inflicting heavy losses in men and equipment, and returning safely to base. The communique also said the Iraqi ground resistance shot down an Iranian fighter plane in the Bostan sector at 1930 today. The following is the text of Communique No 700 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Today, our just war enters its 21st month. The sons of our great people and our brave armed forces are fighting the tyrannical enemy and destroying its sick dreams and its rancorous plots. Its desperate forces have lost the means to continue fighting following the frustrations and confusion over the past 20 months and their great losses in men any equipment due to the Khomeyni regime's insistence on continuing the war without and justification and despite Iraq's peace initiatives and those of international organizations to reach a just settlement to the dispute.

During these immortal days, our able army which believes in its legitimate battle to defend right and sovereignty and to protect the presence and future of the Iraqi people, is now dealing strong blows to the remnants of the enemy forces in the Taheri-(Halub) bridge area, Khafajiyah [Susangerd], Ahvaz and (Jananah). Victory, which has been on the side of the forces of right over the past 20 months, will remain on their side as they continue their just battle. Victory can only come grom God. The results of the battles for yesterday and today are as follows:

1. Our heroic armed forces continued their pressure on and pounding of the enemy forces in the Taheri-(Halub) bridge area. Panic and confusion prevailed among the enemy forces in this area after suffering heavy losses in men and equipment and after many of these soldiers were captured. It has been ascertained that enemy losses during the first days of the battle were 4,832 killed and a great number of soliders taken prisoner. Various kinds of serviceable weapons were captured in addition to what has been reported in our previous communiques.

2. The losses sustained by the enemy as a result of its desperate attempt to engage our capable units in the Ahvaz area two nights ago and as counted by the competent parties were 426 killed, whose bodies still litter the battlefield, many prisoners, wounded and others who fled from the battle. The enemy's above mentioned desperate attempt was reported in our Communique No 698.

3. Today, our valiant fighter planes raided the enemy's remnants and units west of the Karun River in the southern sector of the battlefield, dealt them strong and effective blows and inflicted heavy losses in life and equipment. All our fighter planes returned safely to base. Our fighter planes carried out a total of 65 combat missions today.

4. All day today our capable helicopters raided enemy units and concentrations in the Taheri-(Halub) bridge area, west of the Karun River, scoring effective hits and inflicted the following losses on the enemy's armor, equipment, and concentrations: 2 tanks, 7 personnel carriers, 24 large and small vehicles -- some loaded with soldiers — hardware and fuel, 1 antiaircraft gun, several positions, and various vehicles and weapons were destroyed and 9 troop concentrations were wiped out. Billows of smoke were seen and explosions were heard in the destroyed enemy positions and targets. All our helicopters returned safely to base.

Our helicopters carried out 50 combat missions today.

5. At 1930 today, an enemy fighter plane was shot down over the Bostan sector by our air defense system and was sighted crashing ablaze in enemy territory. Thus, the total known enemy losses amount to 5,258 killed and 2 tanks, 7 personnel carriers, 24 vehicles, 1 gun and 1 fighter plane destroyed in addition to a large number of wounded and prisoners.

6. Enemy losses in battles 30 April-4 May 1982 amount to 21,788 killed, 140 tanks, 79 personnel carriers, 49 guns, 17 excavators, 187 vehicles, 5 fighter planes, 14 helicopters and 5 gunboats destroyed and hundreds of prisoners. Our forces also captured a large number of serviceable tanks, personnel carriers, vehicles, guns, excavators and a large number of weapons, hardware and equipment of various types.

7. Our sacrifices during battles 30 April-4 May 1982 amount to 621 martyrs and 38 tanks, 23 guns of various calibers, 20 vehicles, 28 personnel carriers, 2 rocket launchers, 2 excavators, 1 fighter plane and 1 helicopter damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 May 1982

IRANIAN FORCES IN KARUN AREA 'NEAR COLLAPSE'

JN050925 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0922 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Baghdad, 5 May (INA) -- A ranking Iraqi military official announced Iranian forces in the area west of the Karun River have nearly collapsed completely. The commander of the Salah ad-Din forces told INA thousands of Iranian soldiers are surrendering to Iraqi forces.

CAPTURED IRANIAN PILOT INTERVIEWED ON TELEVISION

JN042000 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1750 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 4 May (INA) -- A captured Iranian pilot said he took part in the raid on the Iraqi Al-Walid airbase some 14 months ago and the mission was carried out by passing through Syrian airspace. The captured Iranian officer, pilot Maj (Monjohrar Wadkar), who was the commander of an F-4 shot down on Sunday in the Ahvaz area by Iraqi fighter planes, said a group of planes assigned to raid Al-Walid airbase took off from the Iranian Hamadan airbase, flew over the Urumiyeh lake where they were refueled in flight, then entered Syrian airspace and were refueled again in flight by Syrian planes before attacking the Iraqi base.

Speaking tonight in an interview with Baghdad television, the Iranian pilot said after attacking the Iraqi base the Iranian planes returned through Syrian airspace where they were refueled in flight. One of the Iranian planes, the Iranian pilot added, landed at one of the Syrian airbases because of a technical failure.

The Iranian pilot, a squadron leader at Bushehr airbase in Iran, spoke about the combat missions he had undertaken. He said he led 20 missions, the last of which was before his plane was downed while carrying out raid in the Jofeyr area. The Iranian pilot admitted the strength and efficiency of the Iraqi Air Force and its control over the battlefield since the beginning of the war. He praised the treatment accorded to him by Iraqi forces from the moment he was captured. The pilot's assistant, First Lt (Jihangir Ingita') was killed when the plane was shot down.

HUSAYN RESPONDS TO MUBARAK'S CONDOLENCE CABLE

JN040955 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 4 May 82 pp 1, 20

[Excerpts] Amman -- His Majesty King Husayn yesterday received a cable of condolence from His Excellency Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on the death of Ash-Sharif Husayn ibn Nasir.

His Majesty King Husayn has sent the following reply cable: His Excellency President Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. I was deeply impressed by your kind, fraternal message. On behalf of Jordan and the Hashemite family and in my own name, I send to Your Excellency and the people of fraternal Egypt sincerest thanks and appreciation for your condolences on the death of Ash-Sharif Husayn ibn Nasir. I implore God Almighty to protect you and the Egyptian people from all harm and grant you success in achieving prosperity and progress for your dear country.

HUSAYN SENDS CONDOLENCES TO ALGERIA'S BENDJEDID

JN041836 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn sent a cable to Algerian President Chadle Bendjedid expressing, in the name of the Jordanian Government and people, the deepest feelings of sympathy and sorrow on the death of Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia and members of his delegation.

His majesty told the Algerian president he shares with him and with the Algerian Government people feelings of sorrow over this painful accident.

His majesty prayed to the Almighty to have mercy on the victims, to grant his patience and endurance on the victims' families and that he may keep the fraternal Algerian people safe from any harm.

SENEGALESE ENVOY DELIVERS MESSAGE TO HUSAYN

JN041639 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Moustapha Sisse, special adviser to the Senegalese president at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon. The adviser conveyed a written message to his majesty from President Abdou Diouf. The message deals with methods of consolidating Islamic solidarity and strengthening cooperation and bilateral relations. Crown Prince Hasan attended the meeting.

AL-QASIM LEAVES FOR JERUSALEM COMMITTEE MEETING

JN041412 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim left Amman for Morocco today heading a Jordanian delegation to the meetings of the sixth session of the Jerusalem Committee and the board of directors of the Jerusalem Fund, which will begin in Fes tomorrow.

Al-Qasim said Jordan's participation in the meetings, which will last several days, comes within the context of efforts exerted by the Islamic world and stems from His Majesty King Husayn's desire to preserve the Arab and Islamic identity of Jerusalem and Islamic and Christian holy places there.

He said His Majesty King Husayn has worked on the Arab, international and Islamic levels to prevent the occupation authorities from carrying out plans to annex and Judaize Jerusalem. He said the Jordanian delegation will inform the committee members of what is happening in the holy city, especially the continuous attacks on Islamic holy places and particularly the criminal attack on the Dome of the Rock on 11 April.

The minister said the Jordanian delegation will present a working paper including the adoption of urgent and immediate measures to support the steadfastness of the people of Jerusalem and Islamic institutions there, such as the committee for maintaining Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Higher Islamic Awqaf Council and the international Islamic authority, in addition to repairing the massive damage caused by the recent criminal attack on the honored Dome of the Rock. He added that the Jordanian working paper reaffirms the need to consolidate Arab and Islamic solidarity, build intrinsic power and mobilize all means and potential to stop Israel's plans in Jerusalem and the occupied Arab territories and to end occupation.

JORDAN TIMES SCORES CONTRASTING U.S. POLICIES

JN050907 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 5 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "How Many More?"]

[Text] A recent article distributed by the International Communications Agency, the official American information arm around the world, spoke of the Afghan rebels in glowing terms (as, indeed, is appropriate), calling them "freedom fighters" and the "resistance", and described how they have continued to challenge the Soviet-installed regime in Kabul. During the same week that this article was presented to the world by the United States, one heard an enormous silence from Washington about the continuing resistance of the Palestinians against Israeli rule. What does one conclude?

Does the United States Government not mind very much when Israeli-financed and supported troops routinely use live ammunition to fire at crowds of Palestinian school children armed with sticks and stones? Does it mind just a little bit? Does it not mind it all? Does it not mind very much if only 10 or 15 Palestinians are killed by Israeli bullets? Does it care at all that the Israeli state's occupying authority that is dismissing freely elected Palestinian mayors is the same authority that claims to share the democratic ideals of the United States? Does Washington understand that the rest of the world notices clearly when it makes a mockery of its own ideals by hailing the Afghan resistance while providing the cash that permits Israel to fire bullets into crowds of schoolchildren armed with sticks and stones?

We wonder: Does Ronald Reagan have on his desk a picture of a Palestinian child with a stomach ripped out or a head cracked open by the force of an American-financed Israeli bullet? Would he like to have such a picture? Does he care? Does he feel? Does he know what the word resistance means? Does his map include any countries with resistance forces other than Afghanistan? Has he ever had cause to pick up a stone and hurt it at an occupying power? How many Palestinian schoolchildren have to die before he and his people wake up to what their money is doing in Palestine? 25? 65? 250? 6,000? How many, Mr. Reagan?

KIDNAPPING, DEATHS SPARK CLASHES IN BEIRUT

NC041603 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Certain actions took place this afternoon in the areas of the commercial markets, Ra's an-Nab' and Wadi Abu Jumayl [in western Beirut], causing confusion among citizens.

At 1520, armed foreigners heated up the situation in the commercial markets area by firing armor-piercing bullets and DSHK shells at the opposite eastern quarters. The sniping extended to the electricity company area and Charles Hilu Bridge. This situation eased gradually to be confined to the sniping.

All this coincided with the funeral procession of Khalil Qulaylat and Sami Saqr, whose bodies were found in the Ash-Shuwayfat area. Each had been shot in the head and handcuffed. The funeral procession started from Al-Barbir and proceeded to Al-Bastah, Ra's an-Nab' and then to the martyrs cemetery. Shells and heavy bursts of machinegun fire were fired in the air during the procession. Their sound was heard in all directions, making the citizens ask more than one question.

Prior to this, a limited clash took place in Wadi Abu Jumayl locality in the western area between Syrian deterrent forces and some Kurds. The deterrent forces cordoned off the area.

AL-WAZZAN CONDEMNS DEATHS, SEEKS RESTRAINT

NC041848 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today appealed to all citizens to help control the security situation. Al-Wazzan denounced the crime that led to the deaths of two young men whose bodies were found in the southern suburbs. In a statement tonight he said: Our denunciation of this crime is a basic matter regardless of its reasons or motives, particularly because it came in the wake of a series of crimes that have shaken the country and awakened in all the responsibility of pursuing this matter. The matter must be dealt with by all leaders, not just on the official level but more so by the leader of the organizations whose existence benefits gunmen who direct their weapons at the wrong places. We believe arms must only be directed against the enemy lurking for us.

The prime minister added: On this occasion, we demand all these leaders to rise to the level of their responsibility in helping the authority and its security forces in the Internal Security Forces and Arab Deterrent Forces control the situation, remove the weapons and armed manifestations and provide an atmosphere of tranquillity, quiet and stability. This is an overwhelming popular demand we all must meet.

Clashes Continue

NC042044 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Tension prevails in 'A'ishah Bakkar locality, in western Beirut, because of armed clashes between the Al-Murabitun and the Union of People's Working Forces at 2015 today. Syrian deterrent forces have cordoned off the area in an attempt to separate the combatants who used medium-and light-caliber weapons in the clashes.

AL-WAZZAN DENOUNCES 5 MAY 'ARAMUN EXPLOSION

NC050931 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has telephoned Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the republic, denouncing the booby-trapped car explosion near his residence in 'Aramun this morning. Prime Minister al-Wazzan said he would raise this subject at today's Cabinet meeting.

An official security report said the incident took place at 0800 today when a booby-trapped Peugeot 504 exploded near the residence of Mufti Khalid and the Al-Azhari Mosque.

The explosion wounded four students of this mosque and caused severe damage to nearby buildings.

VOP: ISRAELIS MASSING TROOPS IN BORDER AREA

NC041055 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1015 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] In southern Lebanon, news agencies have quoted their correspondents in the border strip as saying Israel is preparing to officially declare its occupation of the strip. It used to cover this fact by the presence of Sa'd Haddad's militia.

News agencies confirm Israel has massed regular forces, supported by continuous reinforcements, and it has transported some steel bridges to be laid over the Al-Litani River near Marj 'Uyun in preparation for an expected invasion.

Reports indicate regular Zionist units have recently replaced forces of agent Haddad in strategic positions within the occupied border strip.

VOP ON ISRAELI EXCAVATION NEAR AL-LITANI RIVER

NC031356 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1245 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Quoting press correspondents, the press agency [unidentified, presumably AFP] says Zionist occupation forces are carrying out intensive work near the Al-Litani River, north of the Khardali Bridge, and have prevented farmers from entering the area.

The correspondents said this work, for which the Zionist enemy has allocated a large number of bulldozers, is being carried out on a section of the Al-Litani River that cannot be seen from the observation post on the Al-Litani River [as heard].

The correspondents pointed out the area in which the Israeli Army is carrying out excavations is in the area through which the Tapline oil pipeline passes on the bank of the Al-Litani River.

It is to be noted in this respect that the pipeline consists of two pipes, only one of which is operating. According to reports, the pipe that is not functioning might be used for transporting water from the Al-Litani River to the occupied territory.

UNIFIL Denial

NC041408 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The UNIFIL command in the south has denied Israel has made specific preparations to begin pumping Al-Litani River water to its territory. This denial has come in response to a Foreign Ministry query to the UNIFIL command.

On another matter, diplomatic sources have stated that the Security Council efforts concerning the implementation of the recent resolution calling for the reinforcement of UNIFIL by a 1,000-man force have not yet yielded fruit.

CHIEF UN DELEGATE COMMENTS ON AL-LITANI REPORT

NC041940 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Prime Minister al-Wazzan met today with Lebanese chief UN delegate Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni. The prime minister and the ambassador discussed implementation of the resolutions passed by the UN Security Council on the south.

After the meeting, Ambassador Tuwayni said: I informed his excllency the prime minister of the text of the telegram which I received a while ago in reply to my telephone conversation with the Lebanese charge d'affaires at the United Nations, Mr Fakhri Saghiyah. The purpose of this conversation was to seek clarifications of the reports which have been published on Israel's establishment of installations on the Al-Litani River bank. The telegram says the United Nations has sent its observers operating in the south to ascertain what is happening but that they found nothing of this kind.

Tuwayni added: However, we will not be content just with this [UN investigation]. We will follow the matter up to find the truth.

Answering a question, Ambassador Tuwayni said: The matter of the 1,000 soldiers [in the UNIFIL force] has been resolved after all the states participating in the UNIFIL have agreed to increase their forces. These states include France. Furthermore, we will receive the relevant reply within the next 2 days. He said: During my stopover in Paris, I held contacts with a number of French officials on this subject.

In answer to a question, Ambassador Tuwayni wondered: What are Israel's soldiers doing in Lebanese territory, and who has violated the cease-fire? Were they the ones who killed the Israeli soldiers, or those who entered Lebanese territory?

IRAQ INVITES SARKIS TO NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

NC050934 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] At 0945 today, President Ilyas Sarkis received Iraqi Minister of Higher Education 'Abd ar-Razzaq al Hashimi, who conveyed a personal message from President Saddam Husayn connected with the nonaligned states conference to be held in Baghdad in September. The meeting was attended by Iraqi Charge d'Affaires in Beirut 'Abd al-Latif an-Nu'aymi.

Minister al-Hashimi later said President Saddam Husayn invited President Sarkis to attend the conference. He also said the meeting with president Sarkis was fruitful and positive and reflected the positive and fraternal relations between the two countries.

AL-HAWADITH INTERVIEWS DEFENSE MINISTER SKAF

PM041337 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 30 Apr 82 p 17

[Raghidah Dirgham interview with Defense Minister Joseph Skaf in New York "one day before the Israeli attack on Lebanon"]

[Excerpts] When Defense Minister Joseph Skaf was in Washington, the Americans informed him of Israel's intention to launch an attack on Lebanon on Palm Sunday but told him they were unable to stop it. Minister Skaf was satisfied the Americans were able to "catch" and expose the Israelis. But at the same time he was concerned because he was not sure "that U.S. efforts will continue to succeed." He told AL-HAWADITH: "In fact, I am afraid," and his fear was justified, for the following day the Israeli Air Force committed aggression against Lebanon. Although this interview was conducted with Minister Skaf in New York one day before the Isareli aggression, its contents remain current and throw light on future developments:

AL-HAWADITH: Cardinal Cook has good relations with Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Did you come away from your meeting with him with something reassuring or was what he had to say a cause for pessimism?

Joseph Skaf: In the meeting with Cardinal Cook there are things that can be revealed and others that cannot. Cardinal Cook's primary concern is Lebanon and Lebanese integrity. When Maronite Patriarch Khuraysh met President Reagan he was told: You have an ambassador here who follows up Lebanese problems. Reagan meant Cardinal Cook. Cardinal Cook asked me to convey a message to Patriarch Khuraysh. He said: "Tell Patriarch Khuraysh that I am doing my duty fully toward Lebanon."

AL-HAWADITH: Why didn't you meet with Haig?

Joseph Skaf: Because in my capacity as defense minister I chose to meet the U.S. defense secretary. Of course that does not mean I declined to meet Haig, but as a defense minister and not a foreign minister the priority lay with the meeting with Weinberger. Besides, Haig was very busy with the Falklands problem and had no time for the meeting.

AL-HAWADITH: What did you tell Weinberger?

Joseph Skaf: The first day I met Weinberger, the second day I met some senators and the third day I met some State Department officials. I explained to them what the Lebanese Army is doing and affirmed to them that Lebanon cannot stand on its own feet if it does not have a strong army, in both equipment and numbers.

AL-HAWADITH: What did they tell you and what did they promise?

Joseph Skaf: I cannot go into details. We asked them for a grant but they refused. According to current U.S. laws money can be granted only to Israel and Egypt. They said that they are committed to these laws and cannot depart from them.

AL-HAWADITH: What did U.S. officials promise you?

Joseph Skaf: Loans. The amount of these loans is being reduced gradually over the years. It has dropped from more than $100 million to $15 million in 1982. This is because of cuts in the U.S. budget, which have affected everyone. And so the effect of such cuts on loans to Lebanon is evident. That is what they told us.

AL-HAWADITH; Has the United States promised to supply the Lebanese army with particular weapons?

Joseph Skaf: No, I did not discuss with them types of arms. I explained the matter to them from the standpoint of defense policy.

AL-HAWADITH: What political guarantees did they give you?

Joseph Skaf: In fact I was pessimistic after my meeting with a number of senators. They said they were preoccupied with the major problem, that is the Palestine problem. I asked them: Why should Lebanon wait four or five years until the Palestine problem is solved, to solve its problems? One of them laughed and said: "Do you think that problem is going to end in five years?"

AL-HAWADITH: What about the expected Israeli attack, which governments and the media talk about as something inevitable?

Joseph Skaf: The Israelis were intending to carry out the attack some time before but the Americans "caught" them and exposed the story. They told them to stop.

AL-HAWADITH: But Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin did not confirm that Israel will definitely not launch an attack. What did the Americans say about this?

Joseph Skaf: They said they could not guarantee 100 percent what Israel will or will not do.

AL-HAWADITH: Are you expecting an Israeli attack on Lebanon?

Joseph Skaf: I fear one. The Israeli attack was supposed to take place on 11 April, Palm Sunday. When this became clear to the Americans they made efforts to prevent it, and they succeeded. It seems to me the Americans have "caught" them.

AL-HAWADITH: The U.S. administration's attitude is strange. It insists on the importance of the Lebanese Government's recovery of its power and sovereignty and on the need for Lebanese consensus to strengthen the army. At the same time it refuses to supply the Lebanese Army with the necessary aid to strengthen it. Are you convinced and satisfied with such a stand and such premises?

Joseph Skaf: It is not a question of satisfaction. What do you want me to do, when they tell me that their laws do not allow them to give the aid we ask for?

AL-HAWADITH: I am asking you about the contradiction, Mr Minister.

Joseph Skaf: Well, but the Americans are interested in Lebanon's security, and they are pressuring Israel to maintain self-restraint and not attack Lebanese territories.

AL-HAWADITH: Why in your opinion, Mr Minister, has the Lebanese Army failed to build up its strength?

Joseph Skaf: Many people do not want the Lebanese Army to build up its strength because, unfortunately, they have ulterior motives.

VOL ON ALEPPO CLASHES, TENSION ON IRAQI BORDER

NC041448 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Five members of the special units have been killed in Aleppo in clashes with members of the Muslim Brotherhood and a Soviet expert and a prominent Syrian Ba'th Party official have been assassinated. Meanwhile, the Iraqi-Syrian border is gripped by acute tension. The Voice of Lehanon has received new information revealing that a number of persons were killed and others wounded in several areas of Aleppo during May Day celebrations. Furthermore, several houses and commercial centers were damaged in the course of clashes between Syrian soldiers and demonstrators. The information adds that severe tension grips Armenian citizens and some Syrian factions following the deaths of a number of Armenian youths under vague circumstances.

Syrian Army units attacked a Muslim Brotherhood center in the Al-Qadimah sector of Aleppo on Monday. The two sides used handgrenades and missiles. Five Syrian soldiers and a number of Muslim Brotherhood members were killed in the fighting.

A Soviet expert was killed while traveling along the Euphrates Dam road in a Peugeot 504. In the Al-Hasakah region, armed persons attacked and killed a Bath Party official who was under going treatment in the regional hospital.

According to some information, military concentrations have headed from Homs to the Iraqi border, where a troubled atmosphere prevails. The Syrian Government has recalled 45-year-old reservists. According to other information received by the Voice of Lebanon, a Syrian Ba'th Party barracks has been set up on the Al-Qa'-hirmil Road. During the past 2 days, this barracks has been reinforced with armed persons and vehicles.

AL-ASAD SENDS CONDOLENCES CABLE TO BENDJEDID

JN041236 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 4 May 82

["Text" of cable of condolences President Hafiz al-Asad sent to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid on 4 May on the death of Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia)

[Text] We were greatly saddened over the deaths of Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia and his colleagues in the terrible plane crash. We are deeply shocked at the loss of a man who performed his duty with all honesty and loyalty in serving fraternal Algeria to Arab issues. He struggled under your leadership to achieve our nation's pan-Arab objectives. On behalf of the Syrian people and myself, I extend my sincerest condolences to you and the fraternal Algerian people as well as to the bereaved family and his colleagues. We implore God Almighty to grant them mercy and the abode of innocent martyrs.

Telephone Conversation

JN050703 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] A telephone conversation took place last night between President Hafiz al-Asad and his brother, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, during which President al-Asad expressed anew his sorrow over the painful incident that led to the deaths of Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia and a number of Algerian officials. President al-Asad also expressed Syria's resentment against this act of piracy perpetrated by highwaymen who are devoid of conscience and ethics and respect no international laws.

President Chadli Bendjedid expressed his thanks and those of the fraternal Algerian people to the Syrian people and president.

The two presidents agreed to be in constant contact during the next few days.

Damascus TV Commentary

JN042114 Damascus Domestic Televison Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 4 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brother, the acts of the butcher of Iraq carried out this morning show how barbaric and fascist he is. Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia, who was assassinated by Iraq's Bokassa, was on his way to Tehran to stop the bloodshed and to protect the lives of thousands of our sons in Iraq and the sons of our friend, Iran. However, the digger of graves in Iraq, who can only subsist on the blood and bodies of victims, decided to commit crimes against all those who love life and struggle for its sake. This butcher is spreading death and like any gravedigger is shouting: Where, where are the wars? I just hear about wars. Where are the victims so I can fill the deserts and plains with them?

What did this butcher do before he killed the dove of peace, before he killed those who love life and the homeland? This butcher assassinated our entire people. He killed Iraq and rid it of its free men, its women, men and children. He killed thousands of friendly persons who wanted to stand by Iraq and beside Iraq's brothers to help and assist them. He has done all this to serve his masters in the White House and the Camp David resort. He has transformed Iraq into a desert so that it can accomodate the graves of his victims. He has transformed Iraq into a large prison whose inmates are courting death. He has destroyed the Iraqi economy. He has destroyed Iraq's present and wants to bury its future. All this has been done in service of his masters in Tel Aviv and the Camp David parties.

The so-called Saddam Husayn, the butcher, began his war against Iraq, Iran and the Arab nation to cover up the implementation of the Camp Daivd conspiracy and to weaken the forces of Arab steadfastness confronting this conspiracy. He is now pursuing the war while his hand extends to kill anyone who tries to mediate an end to this war, because the Camp David parties want it to continue so they can bring the Camp David cart to the Arab homeland through this dirty war.

The complete coordination we have witnessed recently between this traitor and the Camp David parties confirms this fact. This was overtly announced by Husni Mubarak, the U.S. candidate for bringing this cart into the Arab homeland. Husni Mubarak's full participation in this war is merely the second face of the comedy of the formal Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai.

In view of these facts and Saddam Husayn's inhumane and antinational crimes, the Arab masses are called upon to provide full support for our Iraqi people and to help them in their struggle until they have removed this nightmare and evil enemy from Iraq. This mission has become a basic mission complementary to our Arab nation's struggle for liberation and regaining Arab dignity.

ANTI-IRAQ FRONT ISSUES STATEMENT ON UPRISING

JN041010 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The Information Committee of the Democratic National and Patriotic Front [DNPF] has issued the following statement on the popular uprising in As-Sulaymaniyah:

In solidarity with the uprising staged in the brave township of Deza on 24 April 1982, and in response to the DNPF call in Iraq, the citizens of Halabjah staged a march on 26 April 1982, the second anniversary of the shelling by the ruling fascist regime. The march soon turned into a mammoth demonstration condemning fascism with shouts of: Long live the revolution! Fascism used barbaric methods and arrested more than 120 demonstrators, mostly female students, which they sent to concentration camps in Kirkuk.

The masses of steadfast As-Sulaymaniyah also staged a popular march on 28 April 1982, led by school and institution students declaring their solidarity with the two brave towns -- Deza and Halabjah -- shouting the revolutionary slogans: Long live the revolution under the DNPF leadership in Iraq! As usual, the ruling fascist gathered their repressive organs and mercenaries and opened fire on the demonstrators. As a result, 4 citizens were killed and more than 50 students were wounded, most of them female students.

The general strike is still in effect in Halabjah, As-Sulaymaniyah and Deza. The uprising of our steadfast people in Iraq is spreading throughout the homeland and will not be stopped by terrorism or repression no matter how severe.

Long live the struggle of our Iraqi people under the DNPF leadership for the sake of wrecking fascism! Glory to our people's martyrs and disgrace to fascist agents!

[Signed] The DNPF Information Committee

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES BULGARIAN OFFICIAL

JN041525 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1425 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Damascus, 4 May (SANA) -- Gen Mustafa Talas, commander in chief of the army and the armed forces and defense minister, received here today Dimitur Kharalampiev Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee, who is currently visiting Syria. The meeting was attended by the Bulgarian ambassador in Damascus and the military attache.

WATER PIPELINE TO MAJDAL SHAMS COMPLETED

JN030648 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] The Al-Qunaytirah public works department has completed the project of supplying drinking water to our kinfolk in the occupied village of Majdal Shams in response to an appeal made by this struggler village and in support of the steadfastness of our kinfolk in that occupied part of the Golan as well as in recognition of their heroism in facing the usurper enemy, rejecting its laws and adhering to their patriotism and nationalism, which proves their nobility and true Arabism.

The 3-inch galvanized water pipe extended as far as the border. The village residents then built a pipeline from the border to the heroic village of Majdal Shams. The SANA correspondent says our kinfolk in struggler Majdal Shams gathered near the border and -- using loudspeakers, which could be heard clearly in the Syrian area of 'Ayn Tinah -- expressed their thanks to the leader of our people and march, struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, and the leadership of their Syrian homeland for looking after their interests. They stressed that they will firmly resist all enemy plans to undermine their national affiliation and steadfastness.

In the meantime, competent authorities in Al-Qunaytirah Province have begun laying asphalt on roads leading to 'Ayn Tinah, which overlooks the heroic village of Majdal Shams.

PFLP OFFICIAL PRAISES SYRIAN POLICY ON LEBANON

JN301444 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Taysir Qubba'ah, member of the PFLP Poliitical Office, praised Syria's defense and protection of the Palestinian resistance and its efforts to preserve the unity and independence of Lebanon. In a statement to the SANA correspondent in Beirut, he said the participation of the Syrian Air Force with the nationalist joint forces and the Palestinian revolution against the Zionist aggression on Lebanon is a firm and principled Syrian, pan-Arab stand. This stand asserts the importance of the Syrian-Palestinian-nationalist Lebanese alliance.

Qubba'ah condemned the conspiracies aimed at undermining Syria's steadfastness as represented in the pressures being exerted by imperialist and Western forces or those pressures being exerted by reactionary countries and their tools, the Muslim Brotherhood gangs.

He concluded his statement by praising Syrian determination to confront internal and external enemies. He said backing Syria and strengthening relations with it is the main task of the Arab national liberation movement and international revolutionary forces.

KNESSET APPROVES PRIME MINISTER'S ANNOUNCEMENT

TA041718 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] With a majority of 58 votes in favor and 54 votes against, the Knesset approved all of the prime minister's announcement: the political plan, the announcement that settlements would no longer be evacuated and the decision to stop El Al flights on the Sabbath. Knesset members Dror Zeigerman of the Liberal Party and Yiga'el Hurvitz of Telem abstained.

The Alignment's proposal that the Knesset take note of Shim'on Peres' announcement was rejected with a majority of 65 votes against and 47 votes of the Alignment in favor. Knesset members Dror Zeigerman, Avraham Melamed [of the NRP] and Mordekhay Virshubsky [of Shinuy] abstained on this vote. The joint proposal of Tehiya and Telem that the Knesset ban any foreign sovereignty in the areas of Eretz Yisra'el was also rejected. Only the members of Tehiya and Telem, along with Hayim Druckman of the NRP, voted for this proposal.

Prior to the vote, the prime minister summed up the political debate, arguing against Mr Peres' remarks and saying the Zionist enterprise would not have come into being had the Alignment's position been heeded that settlements should not be established in densely populated Arab areas. On another matter, with the votes of the coalition, Tehiya and Telem, the Knesset approved the appointment of Aharon Uzan as minister of labor and social welfare in place of Aharon Abu-Hatzera, who resigned from this post.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON TOPICAL ISSUES

Territorial Withdrawals

TA041825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that Israel's withdrawal from Sinai as part of its peace agreement with Egypt will not be a model to be repeated in other peace agreements. The foreign minister also said that while the people of Egypt do indeed want peace, only time will show whether the policy of Egypt's leaders will reflect the people's desire. Every effort must now be made to consolidate the peace with Egypt, said Mr Shamir. The foreign minister also told the committee that in the immediate weeks ahead Israel will be hosting a number of visiting foreign ministrs, inclucing those of Germany, Italy, Uruguay and Belgium.

Egypt's Return to Arab Fold

TA050617 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has called on the inhabitants of the territories not to be taken in by the incitement of their leaders who, according to him, lead a luxurious life and fear that peace will deprive them of their priviledged positions. Minister Shamir was speaking at the annual Rotary convention in Tel Aviv.

[Begin Shamir recording] We do not want and we cannot prevent Egypt from returning today to the Arab fold because this is a natural aspiration of the Egyptian people who belong to that world. However, we believe Egypt will return to the Arab world bearing new tidings and a new banner, the banner of peace, the banner of both parts of Camp David and all they entail. If Eygpt goes to the Arab world bearing this banner and this slogan -- and we hope the Egyptian leaders have the courage and the determination to pursue the path, they have all the foundations today to proceed in this manner after Israel made an exceptional gesture of confidence, a not so ordinary and common gesture in the history of international political life -- if they pursue this path we can look to the future with confidence and security. [end recording]

Arms Sales to Argentina

TA041222 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpt] Israel's foreign minister, Yitzhaq Shamir, says that Israel is not signing any new arms sales agreements with Argentina. Shamir told the Likud party weekly, YOMAN HASHAVU'A, that Israel has no desire to get involved in the Falkland Islands dispute. However, a Foreign Ministry spokesman says that Israel will honor all outstanding arms agreements with Buenos Aires.

NEW ARMS DEALS WITH ARGENTINA SUSPENDED

TA051005 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 May 82 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpts] Israel is temporarily suspending new arms deals with Argentina. A decision to this effect has been adopted by senior political figures in Jerusalem. The decision to stop new arms sales to Argentina was to a considerable extent the result of the unequivocal U.S. support for Britain in the Falkland dispute.

TELEM AWAITING INVITATION TO JOIN COALITION

TA051008 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 May 82 p 2

[Report by Yehoshu'a Bitzur]

[Text] The leaders of the Telem movement are waiting for an invitation from Prime Minister Menahem Begin to join the coalition and the government, but no such invitation has so far been received. There is a growing inclination among Telem activists to join the Likud government, since prospects of forming a national unity government in the foreseeable future seem less than slim. It is believed in Telem that in exchange for joining the coalition (and increasing its power by two MK's) they can expect to be given a Cabinet portfolio -- probably the communications portfolio. In such a case, Communications Minister Mordekhay Tzipori will receive the police portfolio from Dr Burg.

EGYPTIAN ENVOY COMMENTS ON TABAH BORDER INCIDENTS

TA041652 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The Egyptian ambassador to Israel has said customs authorities at the Tabah border operate in accordance with Egyptian law and the incidents at the border should not be regarded as an change in Egypt's policy. Speaking with our correspondent Bassam Ja'bar, Ambassador Sa'd Murtada said no country in the world takes exception to the fact that a person does not know the law. Therefore, one should not raise complaints about Egyptian customs officers who act in accordance with the law. The deliberations of the joint Israeli-Egyptian Military Committee have concluded in Elat. The lion's share of the deliberations were devoted to the future of Tabah and crossing at the border terminal. No further details about the talks have been released. Our correspondent Eytan Rabin reports the Egyptians were angered that an Israeli flag had been hoisted at the holiday camp of Rafi Nelson.

JOINT COMMITTEE RESOLVES MOST TABAH PROBLEMS

TA032012 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] The joint Israeli-Egyptian Military Committee toured the border crossing at Tabah today and solved almost all the problems connected with the crossing.

Among other things, it was agreed Egyptian workers would be able to enter Israel. Our correspondent points out today several vehicles with international license plates crossed, but no Egyptian nationals passed through the crossing.

POST POLL INDICATES MAJORITY OPPOSES CONCESSIONS

TA040807 Jerusalem POST in English 4 May 82 p 3

[Report by political correspondent Mark Segal]

[Text] Tel Aviv — More than half the public would oppose a peace treaty with Jordan if it involved conceding parts of Judaea and Samaria, according to the latest Jerusalem POST poll conducted by the Modi'in Ezrahi Institute of Research among a representative sample of 1,260 adults held in the first half of April.

The question asked was "Are you for a peace treaty with Jordan if it entails an Israeli commitment to withdraw from parts of Judaea and Samaria?" The response was: Not ready to make any concessions, 54.5 percent; willing to concede certain areas, 27.1 percent; willing to concede all of Judaea and Samaria except for east Jerusalem, 10.3 percent; willing to concede all of Judaea and Samaria including east Jerusalem, 2.7 percent; and undecided, 5.4 percent.

Institute Director Dr Sara Shemer pointed out that those categorically against concessions and those ready to support a treaty only if concessions involved certain areas comprised 81.6 percent of the public. Analysis of the data indicated a correlation between voting patterns and respondents' answers. Two-thirds of those who voted for the Likud last June opposed any concessions in Judaea and Samaria, with only one-third of Labour Alignment voters adopting this stand. This hawkish position was particularly strong among the 18-19 age group voters, Israelis born in Africa, and religious and traditional people.

JORDAN RIVER BRIDGE RESTRICTIONS LIFTED

TA042115 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 4 May 82 p 3

[Report by the Jerusalem correspondent]

[Excerpts] The military government has lifted the limitations on crossing the Jordan River bridges imposed on the inhabitants of Ramallah and Al-Birah, imposed about 6 weeks ago when the riots in the West Bank first erupted. Similarly, the curfew and the blockade in most of the territories have also been lifted and it was reported last night the traffic limitations only remain effective for the town of Az-Zahiriyah, Si'ir and the ('Ayn Urrub) refugee camp. The military government and the civil administration have recently hired 20 Israeli Druze officials to run the Ramallah, Al-Birah and Nabulus municipalities, whose mayors were dismissed.

The person in charge of settlement in Judaea and Samaria, Deputy Agriculture Minister Mika'el Deqel, is establishing in his ministry an authority for Judaea and Samaria planning and development. The new body will be responsible for dealing with all the following activities: fleshing-out settlements, transferring industrial and mechanical plants to Judaea and Samaria, preparing settlement plans for those who wish to settle there and particularly for those who are not members of any existing settlement. Deputy Minister Deqel has approached Finance Minister Yoram Aridor with a request for funds for this. The government ministries in charge of various settlement issues have agreed that the new body will concentrate and coordinate all aspects of Judaea and Samaria settlement.

GIRL KILLED IN KHAN YUNIS; ANOTHER WOUNDED

TA041151 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1140 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] A school girl in Khan Yunis was killed and her friend was wounded this morning by shots fired by IDF soldiers. The soldiers were trying to detain inciters on the school premises.

Our correspondent Arye Gus reports this morning about 10 masked people arrived at the girls school of (Al-Hawadah) in Khan Yunis and began inciting the students to demonstrate. An IDF patrol passing by noticed what was going on. The soldiers managed to pick up two of the instigators and then the girl students began running wild. They threw parts of chairs and stones at the soldiers. Security sources reported the soldiers used all possible measures to disperse the rioters including shooting toward the legs. However, a girl student was killed and her friend was wounded by the shooting. This is the statement by security sources.

Our correspondent Moti 'Eden reports that on Gay Street in Jerusalem an Israeli citizen was injured by stones thrown at him. Youths hurled stones at vehicles passing near Herod's Gate and after they refused the order by border police to disperse, shots were fired in the air and the stone throwers fled.

TWO JABALYAH YOUTHS WOUNDED BY IDF SHOTS

TA051015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] There were disturbances in the Gaza Strip today. Two youths of the Jabalyah refugee camp were wounded in the legs by shots fired by solders when demonstrators tried to break into an IDF outpost on the site. Our correspondent, Arye Gus, reports the soldiers attempted to disperse the demonstrators with tear gas and rubber bullets. However, they continued to approach the outpost, threw a molotov cocktail and even tried to tear down the fences. At that point, the soldiers fired at the legs of the demonstrators, injuring two of them. A bus making its way from Rafah to Khan Yunis was pelted with stones. Rocks were also hurled at Israeli cars.

WEST BANK MUNICIPALITIES TO STRIKE 8 MAY

TA050921 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] The newspaper AL-FAJR **of east** Jerusalem reports the municipalities in Judaea and Samaria will cease to provide services to the inhabitants as of Saturday to protest the moves taken against them by the civil administration. Bethlehem Mayor Iliyas Frayj expressed his astonishment regarding this report. He said nobody had talked to him about this issue, and added: If one publishes information on behalf of the mayors, one has to approach them first. Frayj was talking with our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria, Pinhas 'Inbari.

MENAHEM MILSON VIEWS TERRITORIES UNREST

Municipal Councils May Collapse

TA040920 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 4 May 82 p 2

[Report by the West Bank correspondent]

[Excerpt] The head of the civil administration in the West Bank, Prof Menahem Milson, yesterday expressed the fear the municipal councils in the territories may collapse as a result of the suspension of their activities to protest the dismissals of the mayors of Nabulus, Ramallah, Al-Birah and 'Anabta. "The collapse of the municipalities is not beneficial to Israel," Professor Milson stressed.

He made these remarks at a gathering of military and civil administration officials at the West Bank headquarters in Bet-El.

When Milson dismissed West Bank mayors who are identified with the National Guidance Committee, his intention was to get rid of these leaders but to keep the municipalities in operation. The dismissals, however, were followed by unanticipated chain reactions. Sources close to the civil administration say its leaders are now looking for ways to retract their actions, after having realized the dismissals of the mayors had failed and that no one in the territories is prepared to replace them. Over a month ago Professor Milson said at a news conference with foreign reporters there are persons in the territories who are willing to replace the dismissed mayors. He actually went as far as to promise to disclose the names of these persons soon. But his efforts to find such "substitutes" were to no avail. Gaza Mayor Tashad Ash-Shawwa announced yesterday the mayors in the territories are determined to suspend work in the municipalities until the dismissed mayors are reinstated in their posts.

Autonomy Talks

TA041250 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 4 May 82 p 4

[Report by Gabi Brun]

[Text] In 1980 a senior personality from Judaea and Samaria approached PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat with a reasoned proposal to include Palestinians in the autonomy talks. The proposal, including some 16 articles, was formulated with the consent and knowledge of other West Bank and Gaza Strip notables. However, 'Arafat and the top PLO leadership firmly rejected it. This was disclosed yesterday by the head of the civil administration in Judaea and Samaria, Prof Menahem Milson, in a panel on the subject of "after the withdrawal from the Sinai" held by the Peretz Bernstein liberal college in Jerusalem.

Speaking about the incorporation of Palestinians in the autonomy talks, Milson said so far no one has expressed readiness to participate in the negotiations. "The PLO has succeeded in sowing fear among the majority of the population in the territories," he said. Professor Milson emphasized the struggle against the PLO is definitely not a struggle against the Palestinians. He said "anyone who is faithful to the Camp David accords naturally must also fight the PLO. Anyone who admits the need to fight the PLO must also differentiate between the Palestinians and the PLO. Any step taken without a careful maintenance of this distinction harms the fight for peace."

Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir also referred to the autonomy issue, but took a most pessimistic stand. He said: "On the Palestinian issue there exists a state of 'no solution.' I do not think it will be possible to make progress on the autonomy issue." The minister's pessimism also extended to Egyptian-Israeli relations, about which Sharir said: "Our expectations from Egypt should be at a lower level. Crises may come. Ambassadors may be recalled. Detrimental measures on the international plane might occur. Nonetheless, we have achieved a state where we are not at war with Egypt, and this is a great achievement." Minister Sharir stated the various agreements with the Egyptians are for the time being only documents: "The numerous agreements we have signed with Egypt are not materializing. To a certain degree the Egyptians are extremely polite to us, finding it hard to say 'no'... but agreements in many other spheres are not being implemented."

PLO Hold Weakening

TA050805 Jerusalem POST in English 5 May 82 p 2

[Report by Avraham Rabinovich]

[Text] Professor Menahem Milson, civilian administrator of Judaea and Samaria, said last night there were signs that the PLO "stranglehold" on Judaea and Samaria was weakening under the policy being directed against the organization's supporters. "There are positive signs that the new policy is reaping results," he told the opening session of the Hebrew University board of governor's annual meeting. Milson cited the failure of the PLO's calls for a general commercial strike and the continued cooperation of the bulk of the population in the territories.

Milson called for a national consensus "in Israel and the diaspora" supporting the policy currently being conducted. The hardline policy has been the subject of considerable criticism in Israel. "Those who turn a blind eye to the PLO must be brought to understand that this undermines the peace process," he said. "We are fighting the PLO in order to make peace with the Palestinians."

The object of the new policy, he said, was to create an environment in which local Palestinians can express themselves freely without intimidation. He said that Gaza Mayor Rashad Ash-Shawwa had submitted a 16-point proposal to the PLO leadership in Lebanon outlining why it was in the Palestinian interest to engage in peace talks. The proposal had been thrown out, said Milson, and Ash-Shawwa was warned that it was "tantamount to treason."

Milson said that autonomy implies volition and therefore could not be imposed against the will of the Palestinians. "The PLO knows this and is attempting to sabotage the peace agreement." The next step after peace with Egypt, he said, was peace with the Palestinians "without whom there can be no lasting peace in the Middle East."

Another speaker, [former Foreign Ministry director general] Professor Shlomo Avineri, said that while the PLO "as presently constituted" can be no partner for peace talks, "when we start making peace with the Palestinians, all of us may be surprised at how attitudes in Israel may change if there is give on the other side."

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS POLL WEST BANK RESIDENTS

TA301445 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 30 Apr 82 p 3

[Report by Amnon Kapeliuk]

[Text] I have in front of me a special document: the first public opinion poll conducted in the West Bank on the attitudes of the inhabitants toward the solution of the Palestinian problem. The poll, the result of a careful, lengthy effort, confirms what has long been known -- namely the vast majority of the Palestinians regards the PLO as its representative and favors the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. At the same time, the results of the poll also indicate there are views that deviate from this consensus; moreover, 1.29 percent of the inhabitants support the Israeli autonomy plan. Some three-quarters of those polled believe an Israeli pullback from the territories can only be attained by use of force, indicating despair over the possibility of reaching an arrangement with the Likud government that would solve the Palestinian problem.

The poll was conducted by the Nabulus An-Najah University's Political Science Department and it incorporates the responses of 3,000 interviewers from towns, villages and refugee camps in the districts of Nabulus, Ramallah, Tulkarm, Bethlehem, Hebron, Janin, Jericho and east Jerusalem.

The questionnaires were given to a representative cross section of the adult population -- in terms of age, education and income -- according to the pollster (Abd as-Satar Qasim). It was decided to distribute the questionnaire to 3,000 people "rather than 1,200 as in the Israeli polls," the pollster notes, in order to obtain as accurate a picture as possible about the attitudes. As the poll was being conducted, the pollsters encountered suspicion on the part of some inhabitants, who feared this was an "Israeli ploy" and therefore refused to answer all the questions. On the other hand, the military government was also disturbed about the poll, regarding it as banned political activity in the West Bank. Some 110 questionnaires (60 in Nabulus and 50 in Hebron) were confiscated by the administration, and some students were unable to submit their completed questionnaires because they were apprehended in the course of the recent events in the West Bank.

To the question of how you regard the PLO, 65.98 percent answered that it is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Another 22.05 percent replied the PLO is the legitimate representative and skipped over the word "sole." They probably represent the pro-Jordanian circles, which grant Jordan a parallel status as the representative of the Palestinians. Another 3.74 percent answered the PLO does not represent the Palestinians (these include also ultranationalistic extremists for whom the PLO is too moderate, and of course those that collaborate with the Israeli military government.) Another 8.23 percent did not answer the question at all.

In reply to the question about what King Husayn represents, 3.27 percent answered he is the sole representative of the Palestinian people; 16.9 percent regard him as a corepresentative of the Palestinian people (together with the PLO) and the vast majority of 72.32 percent said he does not represent the Palestinians at all. The others did not express an opinion.

To the question of what you would prefer if the solution to the Middle East conflict involved an Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, 75.63 percent of those polled answered they would prefer a Palestinian state controlled by the PLO; 8.14 percent prefer a Palestinian state in which a neutral body like the United Nations could supervise elections, 3.89 percent would prefer to see the situation return to its previous state, namely, that the West Bank be reannexed to Jordan and the Gaza Strip to Egypt; 1.29 percent preferred autonomy and the others did not express an opinion.

As for the borders of the Palestinian state and its character, 24.64 percent prefer to have a separate country established in which Muslims, Christians and Jews could live together (that is, the solution in the style of "the multireligious democratic country"). This high percentage probably also includes not only radicals, but also the elderly inhabitants who wish in this way to return to their homes inside Israel. Quite often Palestinians supported a solution so they could "go back home" to Haifa or 'Akko. Some 32.1 percent support a return to the 1948 situation and the creation of equality between the two faiths on the basis of that state of affairs; a small percentage, 3.78 percent of the respondents, supports the 1947 partition plan and 4.79 percent prefer not to mention the boundaries of the Palestinian state. Of those polled, 22.09 support the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip; 3.17 percent, or nearly the percentage that gave a similar reply to the previous question, demands the West Bank be returned to Jordan and the Gaza Strip to Egypt; but 1.14 percent were prepared to leave the conquered territories under Israeli rule provided the living conditions were improved and the inhabitants' democratic freedoms were guaranteed. The rest, 8.11 percent, preferred not to answer this question.

In view of the Likud's policy of giving the Palestinians no choice except annexation, a very high portion of those polled, 78.73 percent, think that an Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip could come about only as a result of the use of force. However, the ratio of optimists with respect to the realization of this possibility is smaller.

Some 50.84 percent believe all of Palestine will be liberated and 27.49 percent think Palestine has been lost forever. The others preferred not to disclose their inner feelings.

When asked, "Is the previous situation of the Palestinian problem worse or better compared to the situation in 1948," 52.43 percent said it was worse, 30.45 percent believe it is better and 10.48 percent think it is the same. The others did not say what they thought.

Pessimists are also predominant with regard to the support of the Arab world for the Palestinians. A negligible minority, .367 percent, thinks the Arab countries really help the Palestinian people; 19.96 percent say that only some Arab countries help it, while the others show indifference; 29.54 percent go even further in stating that some Arab countries really help the Palestinians, but others act against them. The largest percentage, 42.19 percent, thinks the Arab countries are ignoring the Palestinian people and are even operating against them.

A special question was devoted to the Saudi position, and 38.66 percent think the Saudis are striving to obtain a solution that satisfies U.S. interests; 13.8 percent even believe Saudi Arabia is plotting against the Palestinian people. In questions about the regional U.S. policy it was evident that the largest percentage was obtained of any specific question: 88.79 percent think the United States is pro-Israeli and cannot be relied upon. A tiny percentage, 4.09 percent, think the United States would pressure Israel until it withdraws from the territories and 2.23 percent are satisfied in stating the United States is sincere and serious in its efforts to try to find a just, peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis.

The above are the main findings of the important poll, and we usually ignored the people who refused to answer. The answers indicate a pessimistic mood, but not a readiness to give up. It looks as though the complete deadlock in everything that has to do with the Palestinians' rights, which culminated with the Likud's obvious annexation plans, is what prompts the Palestinians to adopt militant positions. Some questions were phrased in a way that did not give the interviewees leeway to consider the possibility that a sane Israeli Government might one day rule, one which would recognize the Palestinians' rights in effect. It looks as though those who made up the questions do not believe such a change is possible in Israel.

Upon reviewing this interesting poll one cannot but reach the conclusion that the Israelis -- toying with the notion of "autonomous" solutions and "area village leagues" -- are playing chess with themselves. Like any other people in the world, the Palestinians will not be satisfied with anything short of independence. The trouble is extremism on the Israeli side has reached such dimensions that any solution that can satisfy the aspirations of both nations for independence -- not only those of the Jewish people -- is considered to be treason. It is therefore no wonder the Palestinians are led to believe that only force will push Israel out of the territories. It is important that we note that for years President as-Sadat also repeated An-Nasir's famous saying that "what was taken by force will be retrieved by force," until he was offered the proposal of getting the territories in return for full peace. He went to Jerusalem, and the end is well known. When we offer a similar thing to the Palestinians we will hear a different tune, and in polls we will see a majority of optimists.

BRIEFS

JERUSALEM AIRPORT EXPANSION PLANS -- The Airports Authority Council has approved Transportation Minister Hayim Corfu's proposal to convert the 'Atarot Airport in Jerusalem to international use. The plans call for extending the airport's landing strip from 1,960 to 2,600 meters. However, because various countries consider 'Atarot to be in occupied territory and are thus opposed to flights landing or taking off from there, the flights from abroad will stop at Ben-Gurion Airport, so that the rest of the trip will be considered an inland flight. [Jerusalem POST in English 4 May 82 p 6 TA]

FRONTLINE STATES MEET IN DAR ES SALAAM

EA041956 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 4 May 82

[Summary] Dar es Salaam -- The ministerial council of the African frontline states opened a 2-day meeting in Dar es Salaam today to discuss the latest developments in the Namibian independence settlement. Foreign Minister Salim Ahmed Salim, chairing the meeting, said in a press briefing that the meeting would also discuss the recent Kaunda-Botha meeting.

In addition to Salim, the meeting is being attended by the foreign ministers of Zambia, Mozambique, Kenyan Foreign Minister Robert Ouko and SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma.

AFP Report

AB041454 Paris AFP in English 1449 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam, May 4 (AFP) -- A ministerial meeting of Africa's frontline states opened here today amid reports that the frontline countries were unanimously backing SWAPO's proposal for direct negotiations with South Africa in the deadlocked Namibian independence talks.

Sources inside the meeting said that Sam Nujoma, leader of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), briefed the frontline foreign ministers on the present situation inside Namibia and SWAPO's progress on military and diplomatic fronts.

It was understood that Mr Nujoma also reiterated SWAPO's call for direct negotiations with Pretoria in a bid to speed up the delivery of Namibian independence.

Meeting chairman, Tanzania's Foreign Minister Salim Ahmed Salim, said: "The frontline states are in full support of SWAPO's position but we cannot give details...until after the meeting has [words indistinct]."

Fellow frontline states are Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana and Angola.

Kenya was also attending the one-day meeting by virtue of being chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) while Nigeria was represented due to its strong support for the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

AAPSO MEETING ON MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES ENDS

EA021900 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] The second international AAPSO meeting which has been discussing the pressure of multinational companies on economic development in developing countries ended this evening. The week-long meeting at the Africa Hall issued a document on its stand.

The document says multinational companies serve imperialism in all its conspiracies. It says the multinational companies are pressuring developing countries, systematically exploiting their natural resources, denying them their share, employing workers at low salaries and exacerbating the economic conditions of developing countries.

The meeting said the developing countries have fallen prey to multinational companies in all fields, especially economic, cultural, political and military. The meeting noted that developing countries are getting strategic and basic materials such as food and capital goods together with technological requirements from these multinational companies.

The document confirms that full support will be given to countries fighting in the forefront against imperialism, neocolonialism, colonialism, Zionism, reaction and racism.

Speaking at the close of the meeting, Comrade Tibebu Shiferaw, secretary general of the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee, said despite the present unjust world economic order, the worsening situation and many other difficult problems, AAPSO will continue to strive and to struggle for cultural and economic independence. Comrade Tibebu assured the meeting that socialist Ethiopia fully and rightly supports AAPSO's sacred objectives and aims.

The participants in the meeting expressed their gratitude to socialist Ethiopia and the broad masses of Ethiopia for hosting the meeting. At the closing ceremony, AAPSO presented the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee with AAPSO's insignia in appreciation of its efforts for the success of the meeting. The insignia was presented to Comrade Tibebu Shiferaw by Comrade (Abd ar-Razzar Duri).

BRIEFS

LOAN AGREEMENTS -- The French Central Economic Fund and the West African Economic Community yesterday signed to loan agreements under which the French fund is to give the community 1.250 billion CFA francs for water supply projects and to guarantee the solidarity and intervention fund of the community. [Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 20 Apr 82 AB]

ALGERIA

OFFICIAL ACTIONS TAKEN REGARDING BEN YAHIA DEATH

National Mourning Declared

LD041946 Algiers APS in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Algiers, 4 May (APS) -- Following the painful accident which cost the lives of Mohamed Ben Yahia, [FLN] Political Bureau member and foreign minister, the delegation accompanying him and the crew of the Algerian special aircraft, it has been decided to declare a 3-day national mourning beginning Tuesday, 4 May 1982.

Commission of Inquiry Set Up

LD041806 Algiers APS in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Algiers, 4 May (APS) -- The president of the republic this morning decided to set up a commission of inquiry into the causes and circumstances of the crash of the Algerian aircraft which was en route to Iran with an official delegation led by Mohamed Ben Yahia, Political Bureau member and foreign minister.

The commission is headed by Saleh Goudjil, member of the Central Committee and minister of transportation and fisheries, and includes a number of high-ranking state officials and officers of the armed forces, and a number of experts.

Senior officials will accompany the bodies of the victims on board a special Algerian Boeing-727 aircraft.

FLN Communique Issued

LD041830 Algiers APS in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 May 82

["Communique of the Political Bureau" -- APS headline]

[Text] The FLN Central Committee Political Bureau held an extraordinary meeting early this morning under the chairmanship of President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party.

The president of the republic conveyed the Political Bureau all the information available concerning the painful crash that cost the lives of Mohamed Ben Yahia, Political Bureau member and foreign minister, together with a number of senior state officials and the crew of the special plane which crashed last night in Iranian territory near the Iranian-Turkish border

The Political Bureau heard with great sorrow and pain the news of the death of loyal sons who were discharging their sacred duty for the honor of the homeland and as part of a sincere and efficient effort to achieve peace and stability in the Middle East.

While conveying to the nation the news of the death of the martyrs who in the line of duty had gone to Iran on behalf of the Algerian revolution for an official visit aimed at stressing the ties of fraternity between brothers and at striving to stop the bloodshed from which the fraternal peoples in Iraq and Iran are suffering, the Political Bureau underlines that Algeria has always been and will remain true to its principles and eager to bear its responsibilities loyally and honestly, whatever the conspiracies and sacrifices. Arab and Muslim Algeria has always been eager to assume its duty quietly, away from the limelight, in order to realize the noble objective that serves the higher interests of the Arab nation and the Islamic world. But it was God's will that new victims be added to the long list from the Iraqi-Iranian war whose continuance serves the interests of imperialism in the region and endangers all its peoples.

While expressing its respect to the souls of the martyrs of the sacred duty, the Political Bureau voices its deep sympathy to the families of the loyal sons of Algeria who lived for peace and died as martyrs for its realization.

APS VIEWS ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM SINAI

Egypt Left 'Neutralized'

LD021700 Algiers APS in English 1552 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Algiers, 2 May (APS) -- The Sinai operation coming in the frame of Camp David accords resulted in the neutralization of Egypt and the reoccupation of the Egyptian peninsula by foreign forces. Limited to an Israeli-Egyptian separated treaty, Camp David accords shows the American strategy mainly performed by Israel in the region and aiming at achieving the "strategic consensus". In this connection, (?Washington) had as a mission to recuperate [as received] Egypt, to impose according U.S. calculation, defeatist solutions to Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon.

Playing on two sides, formal acceptation of a global settlement and the preparation of an "American solution", the United States devoted itself to the implementation of this second hypothesis, carrying on a policy of destabilization in the region in a close cooperation with Israel.

With the complicity of certain Arab capitals, the United States denied first of all the American and Soviet joint declaration of 1st October 1977 on the Middle East to result in As-Sadat visit in the occupied Palestine.

Presented as "an audacious peace action" by the Western and Zionist milieux, the visit or more exactly As-Sadat's surrender, encouraged the penetration [word indistinct] United States in the region, and the launching if not the acceleration of the process of the settlement of the conflict according to the American and Zionist conception.

Nevertheless, this U.S. strategy in order to be applicable must be based on an advanced bases in the region. In other words, it needs a powerful support capable of achieving Washington's recommendations and also to be able to play the gendarme in the region. This mission was confined, for obvious reasons, (military power notably) to Israel. In return, the United States used (?great) means to isolate Egypt from the Arab world.

These accords made without the participation of the legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people were fairly rejected by PLO.

Nevertheless, Camp David accords were conceived as to meet the annexationist and expansionist policy of Israel which constitutes a serious danger for peace and security in this region and in the world.

The settlement of the Middle East conflict fundamentally lies on the recovery of the national rights of the Palestinian people represented by PLO and the three decades of the permanent conflict in the Middle East are only but confirming the necessity of such a settlement.

Relations With Egypt Rejected

LD021236 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 2 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Algiers, 2 May (APS) -- Suddenly and without any introduction, talks about the return of the Egyptian regime to the Arab family and to Arab ranks came to the forefront in official circles of some Arab regimes which were at one time swept away by the current of Arab rejection and bent temporarily against the storm, awaiting the opportunity to get on the Camp David bandwagon.

The voices rising today to bless the "achievements" of the Egyptian regime are the same voices which fought in the Baghdad and other conferences to prevent the other Arab countries from boycotting and cordoning off the Egyptian regime and which did not sign the summit resolutions which demand that any return of Egypt to the Arab fold must be tied to Egypt abandoning without any reluctance "the Camp David" accords.

The fact is that the dispute between the Arab countries and Egypt is not over the Israeli withdrawal or any Arab country regaining part of its occupied territories. The Arabs have fought for more than 30 years for the liberation of their usurped land. The dispute is over the costly price paid by the Egyptian regime and the (?unfair) and heavy conditions it had to accept.

The price paid by Egypt for regaining the Sinai has been to recgonize Israel and to normalize relations with it and to abandon the pan-Arab commitments, foremost of which is the cause of the Palestinian people and their legitimate rights. In fact, the Egyptian regime has made an exchange: the Sinai territory in return for Palestinian land. Moreover, this exchange has shown in the end that it is a losing proposition, since Egypt has regained a demilitarized territory without having real sovereignty over it. The Sinai has been placed under "the sovereignty" of international forces, half of which are Americans and which Egypt has no right to drive from its land in any circumstances, and this contradicts the simplest meanings of sovereignty.

What is more dangerous is that what has taken place in the Sinai has been at the expense of the Palestinian people and their cause and rights and also at the expense of the occupied Syrian territory. The Egyptian regime has given away what it does not own to one who does not deserve it in the ugliest capitulation operation witnessed by contemporary history. In spite of the Palestinian people's rejection and actual challenge of the Camp David accords, especially the part connected with what has come to be known as "autonomy rule," and this people's declaration that no one has the right to speak on their behalf other than the PLO, the Cairo regime violated everything that is prohibited and carried out negotiations about land and rights which it has no right to speak about or surrender; and this is exactly what this regime has done.

It is worth pointing out that Israel, which at no time sought to establish peace with Egypt but to secure its full capitulation, carried out a series of daring operations to test the reaction of the Egyptian regime. It struck with unparalled brutality in Lebanon, in the occupied territory, in Iraq and it annexed the city of Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan Heights. But Cairo did nothing and did not even hint that it was disturbed. Egypt simply issued a copy of a statement drafted by the U.S. State Department for such cases.

On the day of the withdrawal from the Sinai, the Israeli leaders in an unambiguous manner declared that this withdrawal puts on record the limit of Israeli "concessions", and that the withdrawal from the Sinai is the beginning of a new phase of expansion at the expense of the other Arab territories in the Golan, the West Bank, the Gaza sector and possibly later in southern Lebanon.

Legitimately one can ask: After all this, can the messages of greetings "for the return of the Sinai and its liberation" be sent? How could the demands for the return of Egypt to Arab solidarity be raised? The return of the Sinai in this manner is in fact an insult to 100,000 Egyptian martyrs about whom the Egyptian president himself said they were killed in the battles of the Arabs against Israel.

It is ludicrous at this bad time for the Cairo regime, which (?speaks) to itself and with (?its restrictions), to assure those who rushed to extend congratulations and give their blessings that any return of Arab-Egyptian relations will not be at the expense of Egyptian-Israeli relations, because this is one of the irrefutable Israeli conditions. Who wants to reestablish Egyptian-Arab relations while the door of capitulation is open?

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI OFFERS SYMPATHY ON BEN YAHIA DEATH

LD050818 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Tripoli, 5 May (JANA) -- The brother leader telephoned the president of Algeria, Chadli Bendjedid yesterday.

The leader of the revolution offered President Chadli Bendjedid condolences and sympathy from the Libyan Arab people on the death of the late Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia, minister of state for foreign affairs, whose aircraft crashed the night before last close to the Iranian-Turkish border.

AL-QADHDHAFI SCORES REPORTED MOROCCO-EGYPT TALKS

LD042008 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The brother commander of the revolution made a statement to JANA following his meeting with Brother Yasir 'Arafat in Tripoli today. He said the reports about a visit to Egypt by the Moroccan foreign minister and the open talk about attempts to restore relations between the two countries come as a great surprise indeed, unless the Moroccan king has been entrusted with the role of the executed traitor Anwar as-Sadat and unless he has chosen for himself a similar fate.

Should it take place, such a step will mean that the king of Morocco has committed an act of high treason, that he has recognized the enemy through Egypt and that he too has bartered Palestine for the Sinai. However ignorant one might be of the world and particularly the Arab world, one cannot fail to realize that the Arab nation has blacklisted Egypt only because of its recognition of the enemy, who still occupies Palestine, makes its people destitute and ended the state of war with it, and for no other reason. The apparent [shakli] evacuation from the Sinai, which in reality is still under Israel's domination, does not remove the reason that led the Arabs to boycott Egypt.

In conclusion, I cannot believe that the king of Morocco would permit himself to do so in front of the Palestinian people who are persecuted every day and in front of his people and the other peoples of the Arab nation, and to violate the Arab League Charter, contravene the resolutions of the Baghdad conference, inherit As-Sadat's high treason, expose himself to the same fate as As-Sadat and rob his country of all its qualifications to host any Arab summit conference or play any Arab role.

Morocco's tendency to grant military bases to the United States and enter the Camp David [agreement] through Egypt force Libya to reconsider the position it declared on 11 June 1981.

The brother commander of the revolution today received Brother Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, in the presence of Brig 'Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the armed forces, and Brother 'Abu Tariq, PLO representative in the Jamahiriyah.

TUNISIA

BOURGUIBA EXPRESSES CONDOLENCES FOR BEN YAHIA

LD041330 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Following the painful incident which resulted in the death of the late Mohamed Ben Yahia, Algerian foreign minister and FLN Political Bureau Member, and the accompanying delegation, His Excellency President Bourguiba sent the following cable to His Excellency Chadli Bendjedid:

I have received with profound sadness and deep sorrow the news (?of the death of the Algerian foreign minister) and member of the FLN Political Bureau and the delegation accompanying him. While Algeria has lost a sincere struggler who devoted himself to the service of his country, the Arab Maghreb has lost in him a faithful son who participated in building the edifice of the Arab Maghreb. In my own name and on behalf of the Tunisian Government, I express to Your Excellency on this painful occasion, heartfelt condolences, sympathy and true expressions of solidarity, and I beseech God Almighty to have mercy on the deceased and his companions and to grant you and the fraternal Algerian people patience.

As soon as Premier Mohamed Mzali learned of the incident he contacted the Algerian premier to express his heartfelt condolences on this sorrowful event.

MUBARAK EMITTING 'ENCOURAGING SIGNALS'

LD022122 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 2 May 82

[From "The World in a Week" program]

[Text] First of all, we would like to ask about the developments that are likely to take place now that Israel has withdrawn from the Sinai.

The coming days will abound with important developments: Israel, which has withdrawn from the Sinai, is now bent on fanning the war in the Gulf and is preparing to invade Lebanon while it is working on the implementation of a new plan of settlements on the West Bank and the Golan Heights and is continuing its violation of the sanctity of the holy places in Jerusalem. Undoubtedly Egypt's regaining of the Sinai will open a new chapter in its internal life as well as in the Arab world.

We cannot but note in this respect the encouraging signals which President Husni Mubarak has emitted: He refused to visit occupied Jerusalem lest such a visit imply recognition of Israel's sovereighty over all of Jerusalem. This led to the cancellation of his visit to Israel. He was scheduled to make this visit prior to Israel's evacuation of the Sinai. President Mubarak did not lose his nerve when only few days prior to the date of evacuation from the Sinai Israel began to threaten it would not go ahead with the evacuation, in order to secure further Egyptian concessions on the demarcation of borders particularly in the area of Rafah.

However, what draws the attention of observers more than anything else is that this new historic development provides a favorable atmosphere for President Husni Mubarak to put forward his own policies. To date he has been bearing the burdens of inherited policies which might not have been in line with his views and ideas. Hence the coming days might abound with developments [words indistinct].

While general attention was focused on the process of evacuation from the Sinai, observers have been wondering about the effects this Israeli withdrawal will have on Egypt's return to the Arab fold, something which would add new dimensions to the current conditions in the Arab region. All eyes have been focused on Lebanon as being the center of events which will lead to possible changes in the Middle East after the retrieval of the Sinai.

Informed sources say Israel refrained from invading Lebanon because the Begin government failed to secure the approval of the opposition parties on this. But military observers say that any Israeli attack on southern Lebanon, however big in number of forces and volume of hardware, will lead to considerable losses to an exposed country such as Israel. [passage indistinct]

TANZANIA

VISITING MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT TOURS ARUSHA

EA302142 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] President Samora Machel of Mozambique, who is visiting Tanzania, arrived in Arusha on a 2-day visit. Ndugu Machel was met at Kilimanjaro International Airport by various party and government officials of the Arusha and Kilimanjaro regions. After his arrival, the leader inspected various development activities in Arusha. Ndugu Machel this afternoon visited an Arusha electrical equipment factory and the Arusha Technical College where he is to address teachers and students.

Delivers May Day Speech

EA020930 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0948 GMT 1 May 82

[Speech by President Samora Moises Machel at May Day rally at Dar es Salaam Stadium -- live -- in Portuguese -- passages within quotation marks in Swahili]

[Excerpts] We see the efforts of the party and government to develop Tanzania economically. We see deep transformations in Tanzania. And today we are taking part in the 1 May celebrations. For us, 1 May means that all of us workers will review our activities since last May. And we have noted that since last May there are many positive aspects of economic development and production. That is why when we speak of 1 May, we speak about production. It means we are talking about what each worker has produced. It means we are speaking about the struggle against exploitation of man by man. That is why we feel honored to take part in these celebrations. By allowing us to address you, President Nyerere and the Revolutionary Party have shown how much confidence they have in Frelimo and the Mozambique people.

When we speak to the Tanzanian people from Dar es Salaam, we are also speaking to the Mozambique people. "In this context, whatever we talk about here is what we would talk about if we were in Maputo today. I therefore appeal to you not to think that I am interfering in your internal affairs." [applause] "Is that all right?" [crowd replies: "Yes."]

Our problems in Mozambique are economic. They are problems of supply -- shortages of sugar, flour, rice, tea, bread, cassava, potatoes, eggs, chicken and beef. "I don't know what you lack here in Tanzania. [laughter] We have shortages of potatoes, cooking oil, [laughter] soap, shoes, headgear, clothes. We have shortages of cosmetics."

"Mwalimu has just said that during the struggle we wanted independence. Every one of us wanted independence. That is why we joined hands to fight for independence. We even joined with thieves and murderers. However, these thieves and murderers wanted the opportunity to use independence for their selfish ends." [applause]

For them, the final objective was independence to replace the exploiters and colonialists. We learned a lot from the people of Tanzania. We learned from the Tanzanian people how to organize the party. The main force, the force behind TANU [Tanganyika African National Union] was the people. In this way, every citizen identified himself with the objectives of the party and enthusiastically implemented the party guidelines. This is the first point.

Second, from the Tanzanian people, we learned how to accommodate and unite the entire people. From Tanzania, we learned how to organize the youth and women. These two forces are of great significance, particularly the youth organization. Our enemies no longer bother themselves with Mwalimu or with the leadership of the Revolutionary Party. They direct their eyes toward the youth, where their hope is. There is, therefore, the need to heighten their political awareness. Why? They have never seen the enemy -- they were born just yesterday.

Tanzania was independent 20 years ago, wasn't it? Therefore, all those born less than 20 years ago do not know what the British were doing here. Ask them and they will not tell you. Ask them about colonialism and they won't know. Will you leave them that way? They will think colonialism was good. At the time of trouble, they will say at once: It was better during the colonial time. They said this in 1966, didn't they? They said: It was better during the colonial time. That is why our main force is the youth and, following this, our mothers, sisters and wives.

Another aspect we have always admired about the people of Tanzania and their party is the clear definite economic development strategy. Here, we greatly appreciated the Arusha Declaration in 1967. It was then that Tanzania undertook a further struggle against misery and poverty.

There is a principle which is fundamental in the Arusha Declaration. Socialism and self-reliance: This principle is the hallmark of our philosophy whereby we can free ourselves economically. This philosophy at the same time defines our enemies -- our friends and enemies. Here, when we speak about our enemy, we speak first about the enemy who is within and, secondly, about the enemy outside our borders. [applause] If we do not correctly define the enemy outside our borders, we are going to confuse a friend with an enemy. [applause]

Why have I mentioned here points of the Arusha Declaration and party organization? It is because after independence we must be able to redefine the enemy. The enemy is subtle. Our first definition is: every counterrevolutionary is our enemy. [applause] The man who sabotages a factory's production is our enemy. An individual who takes a spare part from a car to prevent it from transporting people is our enemy. Whoever destroys a tractor so that it can't help produce rice, maize, potatoes is our enemy. Whoever steals a person's property, such as stealing an aircraft, is an enemy. Whoever steals a bus, it doesn't matter whether he does it for money deposited abroad or in connivance with the enemy abroad, is an enemy.

Here in Tanzania, you produce a lot of food. But the food is not seen in the market. Where does is go?

"Who does the hoarding?" [Crowd replies: "The enemy."] "But from where does this enemy come? Does he come from outside? From where does he come?" [Crowd replies: "From within." -- laughter]

This represents a threat to our independence. We also have this problem in Mozambique. When an individual begins by stealing tomatoes, when he steals a car, an aircraft, a tractor, livestock or hoards people's essential products, this individual has already placed himself before our weapons; he has already become our No 1 enemy.

Why don't we arrest these bandits? I have talked here about the Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM] structure which we make much of in our country as a teaching and positive experience. Our main difficulty is the definition of the internal enemy. We already know the external enemy -- imperialism. The individual involved in black marketeering has no scruples or morality. He is ready to sell the people, the country and even our independence. He is ready to sell his sons. [applause] But we still find difficulties with definition because whoever is involved in graft could be a husband, lover, son, father, mother, in-law, an uncle -- how then can you identify him? That is why it is difficult to put an end to this type of enemy.

The second type of enemy we have in Mozambique in those is the state apparatus, those who work in the harbors and factories as directors, those who head the railways and transport enterprises, those responsible for foreign and home trade, those in banks.

"In the old days whenever we met with you Tanzanians, you used to say: Reveal it all. [prolonged laughter] But what I am revealing here is what happens in Mozambique. I don't know what happens here. It is all about what happens at my home. Does it also happen here?"

It is those who are responsible for the production and export of coffee, tea, cashew nuts. We see in Mozambique products that are not exported, products that are left rotting. We also see products that we imported to supply the people left to rot. This is what led us to launch the political and organizational offensive. We have seen this in our country. I don't know whether this also happens in Tanzania. But the essential point is that the struggle continues against the new exploiters in our countries, the struggle against all those opposing socialist development.

You know that here in Africa not all countries celebrate 1 May. Many countries do not celebrate 1 May. Why? It is because the people, the workers are not in power. One May is celebrated in socialist countries. In capitalist countries it is a date of struggle for the workers. When they do allow it, when these countries allow the workers to celebrate the date, they divert, remove and empty 1 May of all meaning.

The struggle continues in Tanzania for the achievement of scientific and technical knowledge. The struggle continues in Tanzania for dignity, character and honor. The struggle continues in Tanzania so that there will be hospitals, schools and employment for all. The struggle continues in Tanzania for social equality. The struggle continues in Tanzania so that we can consolidate and develop our culture. But the struggle also continues in Tanzania to get rid of murderers and thieves who divert people's property in the wrong courses. And this struggle is necessarily carried out through the correct definition of who is our internal enemy, so that we can establish the strategy of battle against these internal enemies who want to exploit the people; so that we can correctly implement the guidelines of the party. We are building socialism in Tanzania and not parasitism.

We made this visit to consolidate relations between our two parties; we came to consolidate our government; we came to consolidate the relations of friendship and admiration between the people of Tanzania and of Mozambique; we came to consolidate relations between the Tanzanian women's organization and the Mozambican women's organization; we came to consolidate relations between the CCM youth and the Frelimo youth; we came to consolidate relations between the two peoples; we came to hold talks with Mwalimu and his government on how to cooperate in all fields and to learn from you -- your advancement and positive experiences -- so that we can shorten our long march. We have come, above all, to join hands in our march -- the march of the Mozambicans and Tanzanians.

Our march is long. Let's prepare ourselves the way we were prepared when we launched the Arusha Declaration. We will always be on the side of the Tanzanian people during times of difficulties and happiness. "Thank you citizens, thank you Mwalimu."

Concludes State Visit

EA031546 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Mozambique President Samora Machel ended his 5-day visit to our country with a call to the people of Tanzania and Mozambique to consolidate their revolution so that it cannot be marred by enemies.

Ndugu Machel made the call while addressing Mbeya town residents at Revolution Stadium this morning. He said the enemies of the revolution are capitalists in different guises who like to mislead citizens with a view to swaying them from their firm stand of building socialism. He said amid applause from thousands of the town's residents that it is the responsibility of each and every citizen to expose the enemies of socialism in their midst. He also stressed that the war against selfishness must be stepped up to enable socialism to succeed. He said, in any war, it is important to know your enemy so that you can fight him and attain ultimate victory.

Earlier, President Samora Machel paid tribute to the people of Mbeya region for being a vital link in the liberation of southern Africa.

President Machel, who arrived in the country last Wednesday, proceeded to Musoma during the day to begin a 2-day private visit before he returns to Mozambique.

UGANDA

PRESIDENT OBOTE ADDRESSES CITIZENS ON MAY DAY

EA011910 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1208 GMT 1 May 82

[May Day address by President Obote at Kabale Stadium on 1 May -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Fellow citizens, when we speak of workers, we should realize and understand the importance of their work. Today, the people of Uganda have shortages. Ten years ago many of the things we do not have today used to be manufactured in Uganda. Most of the factories did decline during the military regime. When some of those factories stopped production, some of the workers also went to the land. And during all those years, no young people were trained to work in factories. But we are fortunate that in some of the factories the workers are still there. They have tried during the past year to work as diligently as possible in order to make the goods available for all the people of Uganda.

Opportunities for employment are going to expand in Uganda. We now have a government with vision; we are doing everything possible to expand the economy. But many of you here, being Christians, you understand that we cannot do it in one day. It is not possible for human beings to do what we read in Genesis, Chapter 1. It is only God that can say, let there be prosperity now and prosperity will be there right now. But we human beings, we have been given also the power to have prosperity, not now, but tomorrow. We have started to work, we have started to do trade, and we have started to know peace.

I keep on hearing some radios in Europe talking as if there was a lot of violence in Uganda. When one bandit shoots a gun in Kampala, you hear it from radio Europe. When the bandits issue statements abroad, they broadcast it for us to hear. I keep on hearing these radios saying that our government has imprisoned thousands upon thousands of people. Fellow citizens, let me tell you the truth: There is no alternative to the Uganda People's Congress [UPC] government. Let me amend that a little: There is no good or better alternative to the UPC government. What else is there if this government were not to be there?

Since the elections, I have had the pleasure to meet the presidents of all our neighboring countries. I have had a meeting with President Mobutu and President Nyerere. I have had a meeting with President Habyarimana before, but then again, here he is today with us. We want to have good neighborly relations with all our neighbors and to have good relations with all ourneighbors means that our house is also at peace. This is not the government that can (?go on) arresting people. Ugandans have suffered. This is now the time for them to recover from that suffering. The recovery of the economy must begin with the recovery of the brains, of the mental capacity of the people of Uganda.

But what is happening today in Uganda? In a city like Kampala, we have young people without jobs and some of these international radios say Obote has not given the youth some jobs. But I have been in government for only 1 year and my country was also disturbed for 10 years. Is there no unemployment in Europe? Who doesn't speak about their unemployment?

Is there no shooting in Europe? Why dont they speak about shooting in Europe?

President Habyarimana has told you here that some friends used to come and say: Obote, watch Rwanda, Rwanda is harboring bandits. But are they friends? Somebody who tells you something on the (?basis) that he is your friend must tell you the truth. If he tells you a lie, he is not a friend; he wants you to have [words indistinct] trouble.

So here we are. We are trying to rehabilitate our country but there are countries that want to interfere with our internal affairs. They also want us to be in conflict with our neighbors.

It is not enough for the leaders of these states to meet and be friends. There must be contact between the peoples also. There must be trade between the countries. There must be free movement of goods and people. That is the only way we can build cooperation in our region. Trade which is illicit is not trade. We must trade openly, pass through the main roads.

This is a government of all the people of Uganda. We are very much pained to hear that there are [words indistinct] bandits in parts of Uganda but we are not going to look backward. A bandit is a bandit. This means a bandit does not want laws. We want laws so we shall suppress the bandits to make them accept the rule of law. I ask for your support. I ask for your support to destroy the bandits. Tomorrow or next week, you will hear on the international radio that Obote was worried about bandits. I am actually not worried at all. I know peaceful districts -- [words indistinct] Kasese, Kabarole, Bujibujo, Hoima; (?Masindi) -- all peaceful. The whole of northern region, including West Nile, is peaceful. The whole of eastern region is peaceful. And all these areas support the government. Much of Uganda is peaceful.

Then why should I worry? We are going to serve the peaceful areas first. And this is not discrimination because if you want to send drugs to an area and you find a landmine, the [word indistinct] is blown up. How do you do it? So the peaceful areas will get the drugs, the hoes, the seeds -- everything -- while we settle the bandits (?first) in the disturbed areas. I am just telling the truth. It is not discrimination because some of the government staff run away from their stations when an area is disturbed.

BRIEFS

CUBAN SUGAR EXPERTS -- Dr Patrick Rubaihayo, minister of state for agriculture and forestry, has received a group of Cuban sugar technologists who arrived in Uganda yesterday to work at (Kinyara) sugar plant. He promised them maximum cooperation and told them that they had arrived at the right time -- a lot of the sugarcane is mature and the factory is being overhauled. Cuba's ambassador to Uganda, Mr (Franco), accompanied the team on their visit with Dr Rubaihayo. The ambassador said that the experts are used to working very hard and will be able to cope with the work. The team leader, Mr (Orlando Buenen), said they will do their best to see that (Kinyara) national sugar plant starts as soon as possible. [Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Apr 82 EA]

CHAD

KAMOUGUE TAKES NO OFFICIAL STAND ON NEGOTIATIONS

AB031103 Paris AFP in French 0855 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 3 May (AFP) -- The vice president of the Chadian GUNT [Transitional National Union Government], Col Kamougue Abdel Kader, believes the "problem of Hissein Habre," leader of the FAN, must be tackled through negotiations in view of the Chadian Cabinet reshuffle.

In an interview with the Chadian press on Sunday, since [words indistinct] (south of Chad), Colonel Kamougue emphasized [words indistinct] to restore peace in Chad. "He also stressed that people are calling him a "traitor" because he was accused of negotiating with the FAN, adding that he has not taken an official stand on this issue. The Cabinet reshuffle will offer an opportunity to discuss all aspects of the Chadian crisis with a view to finding solutions to them, and the causes of the grinding to a halt of the political machinery in Chad," he added. Finally, he called on all Chadians, whatever their ideological leanings or ethnicity, to unite. Colonel Kamougue concluded by stating the "weariness and the discouragement of the Chadian people reached its apex 3 years ago. It is high time that people understand we want peace," he added.

For more than 3 months now, Colonel Kamougue has been President Goukouni's detractor within the GUNT, observers note. He has just made a trip of almost 3 weeks to southern Chad -- his home region -- to mobilize opinion on the theses he is defending. Colonel Kamougue's argument for insisting on a reshuffle in the government is based on two essential points: President Goukouni's inability to ensure national unity after 18 months in office and the threat of a FAN arrival in Ndjamena. The GUNT vice president notably advocated a cease-fire, an increase in the number of troops for the OAU peacekeeping force and the holding of elections in Chad. He has never officially favored the holding of negotiations with Hissein Habre, observers note. At first, Colonel Kamougue advocated fighting the FAN in eastern Chad as a means of solving the Chadian crisis. However, he demanded the leadership of the Integrated National Army which allegedly comprises soldiers of the different political and military tendencies. He has never gotten satisfaction. After having engaged the Chadian Armed Forces [FAT] -- the faction he leads -- in combat against Hissein Habre in February 1982, Colonel Kamougue, faced with the disorganization of the government troops, told them to withdraw to the south. The FAT lost more than 400 men in the battle of Oum Hadjer, an east Chadian town in the hands of the FAN, it is recalled in Ndjamena. Colonel Kamougue's personality and his political positions are not unanimously accepted in the south. At Mondou, the GUNT vice president admitted to the press that some FAT officers openly contested the decision of the "permanent committee" (financial management organization of the south) of which he is the chairman. He also admitted that some tracts printed by civilians and soldiers were circulated, asking traders and stockbreeders of the region to suspend their activities at the time that he was advocating the reintroduction of taxes to the south. The colonel described these movements as "mean agitations" carried out against him at a "crucial moment" for Chad.

HISSEIN HABRE FORCES REPORTEDLY CONTROL SALA

AB050748 Paris AFP in French 0631 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 5 May (AFP) -- Hissein Habre's FAN last week took control of Sala, 473 km north of Ndjamena, it was learned from reliable sources in the Chadian capital on Wednesday. No information could be obtained in Ndjamena on the fighting, which has resulted in "huge losses" for government forces, the same source states. The forces, whose number has not been revealed, mainly included soldiers of President Goukouni Oueddei's people's armed forces. This FAN military offensive, after more than 4 weeks of calm, takes place when the Chadian head of state is consulting on the formation of a new government, observers note.

BENIN

SOVIET DELEGATION HEAD SPEAKS TO PRESS, DEPARTS

AB050622 Contonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] President Mathieu Kerekou this morning received an audience the visiting CPSU delegation led by Comrade Nikolay Merenishchev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee. After the audience, the delegation head answered questions from Eugene Kpadé.

[Begin recording in Russian with live French translation -- Merenishchev] The CPSU delegation cordially thanks Comrade Mathieu Kerekou for the audience granted us. During the meeting, we exchanged views on our bilateral cooperation. The president briefed us on efforts by the Beninese workers and party to resolve the country's current problems and to implement the recent decisions of the party's congress. In turn, the Soviet delegation briefed the president on problems posed by the implementation of decisions made at the 26th CPSU Congress. We spoke of the preparations underway in the Soviet Union for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the creation of the USSR. The celebration will be organized next 30 December.

[Question] What results are to be expected from your visit to our country?

[Answer] The visit falls within the framework of the cooperation between our two parties. During our talks with the president, there was mutual desire to further strengthen cooperation. This is why we hold the view that our visit will mark a new phase in our multifaceted cooperation and we are sure that our visit will give new impetus to our cooperation. [end recording]

The Soviet delegation, ending its stay in Benin, just left Cotonou.

CAPE VERDE

PRESIDENT ARISTIDES PEREIRA TO VISIT DPRK, PRC

AB041358 Paris AFP in French 1331 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Praia, 4 May (AFP) -- The president of the Republic of Cape Verde, Aristides Pereira, will soon pay a "friendly and working" visit to North Korea and China, it was learned from official sources in Praia on Tuesday.

This will be the Cape Verde leader's first visit to these countries.

President Pereira will be accompanied by an important delegation of the "African Independence Party of Cape Verde" of which he is the secretary general, and of the government.

Discussions in Pyongyang and Beijing will center on the relations of friendship and solidarity that Cape Verde maintains with these countries since the period of national liberation struggle and on the establishment and strengthening of the cooperation, the same source states.

China is constructing the Cape Verdian People's National Assembly Palace, it is recalled.

GHANA

LIBYA'S JALLUD ARRIVES ON 4-DAY VISIT 4 MAY

AB041816 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] A Libyan delegation led by the prime minister [as heard], Major Jallud, is in Accra for a 4-day visit to Ghana. At the airport to meet the Libyans today were the chief of defense staff and member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah, other PNDC members, PNDC secretaries and members of the diplomatic corps. During its stay, the delegation will hold discussions with members of the PNDC and PNDC secretaries.

Speaking to newsmen on arrival, Major Jallud observed that even though the revolution in Ghana was initiated by a few people, it should identify itself with the masses. This is because every revolution (?achieves) success when it is popular with the people. Major Jallud declared that the revolution would stay despite all pressures. Its success would be a victory for Africa. Major Jallud called on all revolutionary forces to help defend the Ghana revolution. He said the visit would afford him the opportunity to exchange ideas, which will lead to the strengthening of the already cordial relations between Ghana and Libya.

In a welcome address, Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah expressed the gratitude of the PNDC to the Libyan Government for its (?kind) gestures toward Ghana since the declaration of the holy war. It is the wish of the PNDC to see that relations between Ghana and Libya are further strengthened, Brig Nunoo-Mensah added.

Meeting Held

AB050838 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] The chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, declared last night that Ghana's current revolution is not only for itself but for Libya and the whole of Africa. He was addressing a meeting of the visiting Libyan delegation and a team of Ghanaian officials. He said the meeting should bring the two countries together to decide the nature of cooperation between them. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said the Libyan revolution will not be complete so long as conditions such as ours exist. He said the two countries should reckon with the forces against them and work together.

The Libyan prime minister, Major Jallud, said Ghana and Libya should cooperate for the benefit of their revolutions and Africa. He said both countries should integrate their potentials to overcome the problems facing them. Major Jallud stressed the readiness of Libya to stand by Ghana to deepen and strengthen its revolution.

The chief of defense staff [CDS] and member of the PNDC, Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah, who led the Ghana team at the talks, expressed the government's appreciation to Libya for the solidarity in the form of oil and food sent to Ghana since 31 December. Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah hoped that the modalities for the establishment of a Ghana-Libya Arab bank, a joint holding company, would be speeded up. The agreement is to come into force after it has been ratified by both countries. The CDS wished that the technical formalities for joint Ghana-Libya cooperation would be completed to enable fruitful and beneficial cooperation between the two countries to begin.

The leader of the Libya delegation to the talks, Musa Abu Furaywah, who is also the secretary for economy, wished the meeting would achieve its aim. He said it is obvious that Ghana and Libya can achieve their goals as both the Libyan revolution and Ghana's revolution are working for the same goals.

Mr Abu Furaywah said help from Libya to Ghana is Libya's duty and efforts should not be spared to develop the economy of both countries. He also expressed the hope that Ghana and Libya would conclude all that has been agreed upon between them to enable other matters to be tackled.

The meeting has broken up into three committees on oil, investment and finance.

ATIM RETURNS FROM GOOD WILL MISSION TO BENIN

AB041824 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] A three-member PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] good will mission to Benin returned home today. The mission, led by Mr Chris Atim, a member of the PNDC, met President Kerekou and presented to him a special message from the chairman of the council, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings. The delegation also had discussions on matters of mutual interest. The mission has been described as successful.

RAWLINGS RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM NIGER'S KOUNTCHE

AB041339 Paris AFP in French 1239 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Accra, 3 May (AFP) -- Niger's minister of higher education, Sidikou Garba, delivered a message to Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council, from Niger President Seyni Kountche.

Garba, who is visiting Ghana, did not disclose the contents of the message. The minister stated all the same that his visit will help strengthen "the brotherly relations between the two countries." Niger and Ghana, both members of the OAU and ECOWAS, maintain cordial relations, Garba continued.

Talking about the problem of Western Sahara, the Niger minister said his country favors self-determination for the Saharan people. However, Niger withdrew from the last OAU summit in Addis Ababa to protest the procedure of the SDAR's admission to the OAU.

LIBERIA

PODIER EXPRESSES 'DISGUST' WITH SECURITY FORCES

AB050856 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] The vice head of state and cochairman of the People's Redemption Council [PRC], Maj Gen J. Nicholas Podier Jr., has expressed disgust over the performance of joint security forces since Commander in Chief Samuel K. Doe left the country last Friday for his Afro-Asian country tour.

The release issued yesterday from the capitol said General Podier made the remarks on Monday when he met with officials of the joint security forces at his capitol building office in Monrovia. The release quoted General Podier as saying that he will not hesitate to take drastic measures against any member of the joint security offices of Liberia for negligence of duty. He said in order to sustain the popular revolution of the country at this present crucial stage of development and reconstruction, the government could not afford the luxury of producing security officers who are not imbued with a sense of patriotism, responsibility and devotion to duty. General Podier pointed out that security service had in the past enjoyed tremendous reputation for loyalty, efficiency and honesty and asked all security personnel in the country to maintain that standard.

General Podier declared that the general despondence in the society and the erosion of moral values which permeated to the ranks of security officers could not be allowed to continue. He said it was imperative for security officers to endeavor to exercise such moral practice of self-restraint under trying circumstances. The vice head of state then called on all security officers throughout the country to display a high standard of probity, courtesy and professionalism in their work and conduct.

The meeting was attended by Justice Minister Isaac Nyeplu, Armed Forces Commander General Thomas Quiwonkpa, Police Director Joe Y. Myers, Immigration Chief Edwin Tay and members of the PRC.

In another development, the release said General Podier met with a cross section of the security and national police headquarters in Monrovia on Monday night and informed them that he will not hesitate to imprison any officer for a period of 3 months and have him dishonorably discharged from active service in the security of the state for failing to honesty discharge his daily duties.

SIERRA LEONE

STEVENS COMMENTS ON CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS

AB042153 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The president, Dr Siaka Stevens, has told members of the national and international press that irrespective of certain irregularities in this year's general elections within the one-party system of democracy, the elections as a whole have been conducted fairly well.

Addressing them at a press conference at State House this morning, President Stevens explained that it was also the considered opinion of respected people in our community that against the background of a high percentage of illiteracy and considering the method of elections in other parts of the world, it would be fairer of the press to give credit to the conduct of the elections than to resort to distorted reports aimed at tarnishing the country's image abroad. President Stevens said that it was also the duty of the press to always remember that although Freetown was the capital city of this country with a wide cosmopolitan character, it constituted less than 1/10 of the population of Sierra Leone for an over all judgment on the country's thinking and performance.

President Stevens also commented on the one-party system of government and stressed that with our high percentage of illiteracy meager resources and lack of expertise, it was inevitable to put the country on a political and economic emergency in order to pool our resources together and mold the country into higher heights instead of dissipating them. He said that like the hosting of the 1980 OAU summit in Freetown, the success of the one-party system has confounded skeptics who had imagined that it would be a political failure. President Stevens also deplored those who persistently equate us with all developed countries and said that such equations were unfair since we in the developing countries were not responsible for the inflationary trends which are caused by the world's economic situation.

Even the economies of the more advanced countries were in difficulties today because of the global economic situation, he maintained. The world, he continued, was one of human affairs and we were mere apprentices. President Stevens admitted that while there have been mistakes in the system, it was the resolve of government to try to correct such flaws.

He, however, implored reporters to always conduct a careful and balanced survey of all aspects of our problems before reporting on the situation in the country. We don't want anything to be covered up, since we have nothing to hide, but it will be responsible journalism if the press would always endeavor to verify their facts.

Commenting on the fleeting reports that the country's economy was in the hands of aliens, President Stevens explained that some of these so-called aliens like the Afro-Lebanese had their maternal roots in this country. President Stevens assured the press that government would always try to protect the interests of the citizens and added that it was with this aim in view that a certain category of people have recently not been allowed into our parliament.

Asked whether he was still bent on stepping down from power for a younger man following his announcement at the last All People's Congress national delegates conference at (?Souptown), President Stevens replied that the people and himself were the deciding factors.

Replying to another question of the date for elections which were nullified in certain constituencies due to serious irregularities, President Stevens disclosed that the elections in those constituencies will be held in about a month's time. He also told the questioner that while education was a prequisite for ministerial appointment, consideration for a Cabinet portfolio would be (?primarily) extended to those who have come to help their constituencies through the grassroots and that those who merely wanted to be ministers would be sadly disappointed.

President Stevens denied that there was news censorship in the country and added that it was not government's official policy. He, however, assured the press that government would do everything possible to look into the matter of freely filing their [word indistinct]. The managing editor of (WIYON) PRESS, Mr Sam Metzger, gave the vote of thanks.

At the conference were the first and second vice presidents, Mr S.I. Koroma and Mr C.A. Kamara-Taylor, Cabinet ministers, the secretary to the president, Mr Abdul Karim and members of the diplomatic corps.

STEVENS' SON WITHDRAWS CANDIDACY FOR PARLIAMENT

AB041309 Paris AFP in French 1059 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Freetown, 4 May (AFP) -- Alex Hindolo Stevens, President Siaka Stevens' son who was at the center of the incidents that disturbed the legislative elections in Sierra Leone on Saturday, has withdrawn his candidacy. This was announced by the national radio on Monday morning.

Alex Hindolo Stevens, aged 40, resigned from his post as a civil servant in order to present his candidacy for election as a member of parliament for Freetown's seventh constituency (Freetown West II). His father held this seat before his election to the presidency in 1971.

It is to be recalled that the election results of eight constituencies, three in the capital, have been canceled for "serious irregularities" following incidents that took place at some polling places. According to witnesses, some supporters of Alex Stevens removed and destroyed ballot boxes during voting on Saturday.

According to the latest known results, only 11 of the old candidates were reelected, while only 1 of the 3 women running was elected. She is Mrs Amy Haaa Kallon, a school teacher and candidate in the Bo West constituency of the country's Southern Province.

The counting of the votes still continues in 27 constituencies and the fate of 4 ministers is still unknown.

ANGOLA'S JORGE, SWAPO'S NUJOMA DISCUSS NAMIBIA

PM031403 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 24 Apr 82 p 2

[Alves Gomes dispatch on interviews with Angolan Foreign Minister Paolo Jorge and South-West African People's Organization President Sam Nujoma -- exact date, place not given]

[Text] In an interview granted to EXPRESSO earlier this week, South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] President Sam Nujoma said, in connection with the Western plan for resolving the problem stemming from Namibia's occupation by South Africa, that his movement "reserves the right to reject what is incorrect." Like the South African Government, Nujoma must reply to the so-called contact group on the electoral system proposed for Namibia, advocating "one man, one vote -- counting twice."

In separate interviews with our newspaper, both Sam Nujoma and Paolo Jorge, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Angola, criticized the plan proposed by the United States, Britain, France, the FRG and Canada, which they accuse of "serving the interests of Pretoria's racist regime."

Resolution 435 Challenged

The SWAPO president stressed several times that "the aim of the Western plan is to destroy UN Resolution 435. This must be revealed and condemned before the international public," he said. Contrary to the provisions of UN Resolution 435, which advocates the universal electoral system of one man, one vote, the contact group since October has been proposing an electoral system in which the Namibians would vote only once, though their votes would count twice.

In his remarks to EXPRESSO, the Angolan foreign minister admitted that the negotiations on Namibia have reached a deadlock, adding that the frontline countries will try "to find a solution" through talks "with SWAPO." However, Paolo Jorge stressed that acceptance of the system proposed by the Western powers would open up the possibility "of an activity that could be carried out by the Pretoria regime on the basis of the several puppet groups which dominate the interior of Namibia and are based on their ethnic or tribal origins."

Describing the Namibian problem as "entirely a matter of decolonization and entirely the UN's responsibility," the SWAPO president said that "failing a negotiated agreement, the liberation forces will step up their attack." Nujoma accused the United States of "trying to create conditions for maintaining the living standards and privileges of their racist allies in Namibia" through its influence within the contact group.

According to Sam Nujoma, "all the proposals put forward originated from South Africa. We discovered this fact from secret documents disclosed (in the United States -- EXPRESSO editor's note) that mention talks last year between Botha and high-ranking U.S. representatives such as Alexander Haig, William Clark and Chester Crocker."

Western Plan

In his interview with EXPRESSO, the Angolan foreign minister gave us a detailed explanation of the substance of the proposals contained in the Western plan for Namibia and of how the negotiations on this issue of major international importance proceeded.

On 26 October 1981, the contact group "presented the proposal on constitutional principles" for an independent Namibia. This proposal, which is part of a three-stage plan, should have led to an agreement by 31 December so that by 31 March discussions would have been underway on aspects relating to a cease-fire in the region, the creation of a demilitarized zone there and the establishment of a UN military force.

In the third phase, there should have been a transitional period during which elections in March 1983 were envisaged, following the proclamation of Namibia's independence. Still according to Paolo Jorge, the proposal on constitutional principles presented three options: the proportional representation system, direct balloting in constituencies or a mixed system.

The proposal was analyzed at a ministerial meeting of frontline countries with SWAPO in the Tanzanian capital, at which preference was expressed "for the universal system, bearing in mind what happened in Zimbabwe," while leaving the way open to recourse to the "proportional representation system."

"In its proposal, the Angolan minister told us, "the contact group opted for the combined system, whereby 50 percent of the members elected to the constituent assembly would be elected by the proportional system and the other 50 percent by direct balloting in the constituencies."

Following this "unilateral decision" by the contact group, the frontline countries met with SWAPO in Lusaka, Zambia, and stated that "the proportional representation system should be used" or that it would be possible to envisage "the direct balloting system." The combined system was considered "unacceptable," however.

"What surprised us," Paolo Jorge told us, "was that in opposition to the frontline states, which accepted two of the three options offered, the contact group clung to the combined system. We therefore wasted 2 months, from January through March, because the contact group tried during this period to make SWAPO and the frontline states accept the mixed system."

While the Angolan minister still accuses the contact group of facilitating South Africa's many puppet organizations in Namibia" ("We know that South Africa was influenced by the United States in accepting the mixed system," he told us), Sam Nujoma told us that "the Western powers are in practice helping racist South Africa in its tactics to postpone the solution of the problem of a country they are occupying illegally."

"We Are Not Racists"

President Nujoma also told us that during the negotiations his liberation movement was the target for demands on the part of the Western powers. "First," Sam Nujoma told us, "they demanded we provide guarantees to the white settlers." Next, "they demanded SWAPO accept the combined electoral system."

With regard to the first contact group demand, Nujoma said SWAPO "is not a racist organization and our struggle is partly to liberate the white settlers. The protection of these settlers will be one of the responsibilities of the future sovereign and independent Namibia. All citizens will be protected by laws, but we refuse to grant special privileges to particular sectors of the population."

As for accepting the combined electoral system for Namibia, the Namibian guerrilla leader sees in it the "aim of introducing by the back door a Bantustan system into Namibia because the intention is to ensure that the puppets bound to the racist South Africa of the Turnhalle (the name of the conglomeration of internal political forces -- EXPRESSO editor's note) are represented in the National Assembly, even if they do not win a single seat through the direct electoral system."

Although the contact group recently sent a delegation headed by Chester Crocker of the U.S. State Department to Luanda to submit another version of its initial proposal for elections to SWAPO and Angola, the fact is that no further progress was made.

Paolo Jorge told us that this new version "seems to us no different from the previous one" because now there is talk of "one man, one vote, but this vote would be counted twice."

As for Sam Nujoma, he told us that the Western proposal "does not reflect the kind of democracy that we see in the West. Our interpretation of democracy, moreover, is power exercised by the majority of the people by means of the exercise of their right to vote and by choosing for their parliament and government the people who defend their interests." He added "this is the first time we have seen countries like the United States, which claim to be champions of freedom and human rights, advocating principles contrary to what they practice. They want to impose on us 'one man, one vote, two counts' or a combined system, which they do not practice in their own countries."

Paolo Jorge told us the contact group has behaved badly in this negotiation process "for the simple reason that instead of holding discussions with the Pretoria regime it tried to impose the system that it had chosen on SWAPO and the frontline states."

Meanwhile, following the departure of the Western delegation that visited Luanda in March to discuss the electoral system for Namibia, we have witnessed an exacerbation of the armed struggle in the interior of Namibia. Last weekend, SWAPO guerrillas claimed six casualties among Pretoria's troops in the Tsumeb area of Namibia (where their activities had been virtually nil and which is important to the country's economy).

Commenting on this, Sam Nujoma told us these actions stem from decisions made at the latest SWAPO Central Committee session on 23-27 December 1981. "We decided that the armed struggle must be the only effective form of struggle against the forces of oppression, fascism and exploitation," he said, adding that "the doors to negotiation are still open." "SWAPO," he concluded, "believes that negotiations are part of our liberation struggle."

NAMIBIA

SWAPO GUERRILLAS PENETRATE KAMANJAB DISTRICT

AB041216 Paris AFP in French 1016 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Windhoek, 4 May (AFP) -- Thirteen SWAPO guerrillas penetrated into the Kamanjab district to the south of the Etosha Wildlife Reserve (northern Namibia), a spokesman for the Namibian Territorial Forces announced in Windhoek this morning.

Security forces were immediately dispatched to follow the guerrillas, who were most recently reported to be 20 km west of the small town of Vkamarab -- north of Damaraland. The spokesman also said the situation remains unchanged in the Tsieb region, where about 100 nationalist guerrillas infiltarated in mid-April. According to the spokesman, the survivors of this commando group allegedly were ordered to mingle with the people. "They might even try to seek jobs in the region," he explained.

According to the latest official South African report on SWAPO's autumn offensive, 49 guerrillas, 9 South African soldiers or Namibian auxiliaries and 7 black civilians, including 2 children and some whites, were killed.